

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 50.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

TRESAVEAN MINE, IN CORNWALL.—To be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, 1-192d Share in this valuable Mine. The above share is now yielding a clear profit of £300 per annum. For particulars, apply (if by letter, post paid) to WILLIAM TRENNER, Jun., from Redruth, Cornwall, at his Office, 50, Threadneedle-street, London. August 2, 1836.

COMBARTON AND NORTH DEVON SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER MINE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Counting-house on the Mine, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, in accordance with the Regulations of the Company. Barnstaple, August 2. JOHN BEVINGTON, Secretary.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September next, when the Report of the Directors, on their return from Cornwall, will be laid before them. By order of the Directors, 57, Old Broad-street, July 30. T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders will be held at the GEORGE AND VULTURE TAVERN, LOMBARD-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of AUGUST, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a further CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per Share. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, Lombard-street Chambers, July 22, 1836. NATH. MIDWINTER, Secretary.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders are hereby informed, that the SIXTH INSTALLMENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS per share is POSTPONED to the 10th of August next; and that the said Installment must be paid within thirty days of that period into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co. JOHN GRANT, Secretary. 7, Tokenhouse-yard, July 25.

CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share is made, and will become due on the 13th August next. The Shareholders are requested to pay the same to Messrs. Burrett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street, on or before Monday, the 8th of August, 1836. JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec. 46, Line street, July 22, 1836.

BISSOE BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that PAYMENT OF THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF ONE POUND per share has been fixed for Saturday, the 5th day of November next; such Installment to be paid into the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1836. By order of the Directors, BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON, 7, Great Winchester-street.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give notice, that the CALL for the other half of the Second Installment, viz. FIVE SHILLINGS per share, is hereby made, and request that the same be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Burrett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street, on or before Monday, the 8th of August. On presenting the Bankers' Receipt, together with the Scrip Shares, at the Office of the Company, the Installment will be indorsed thereon. 15, Great St. Helens, July 19.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Scrip-holders are hereby informed, that the FIFTH INSTALLMENT OF ONE POUND per share must be paid into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritten, and Co., on or before the 10th of August next. All Shares on which the said Installment shall then remain unpaid will be liable to forfeiture. 13, Lombard-street Chambers, July 25. W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Sec.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give Notice that a further CALL of ONE POUND per share is hereby made, and they request that the said One Pound per share may be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on or before the 10th of AUGUST next, when the present Scrip Receipts will be exchanged by the Bankers. By order of the Directors, 6, Freeman's-court, July 16, 1836. L. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CARN MATH MINES.—The Committee have the satisfaction of announcing to the Shareholders, that the Duke of Buckingham's claim on these Mines has been withdrawn, and consent to the granting new leases obtained from his Grace's trustees, there now remaining no obstacle to prevent the immediate renewal of operations.—Those shareholders who have neglected to pay the deposit on the shares allotted them, are requested to make such payment forthwith. All shares remaining unpaid after the 14th inst. will be cancelled and re-issued to other parties. By order of the Committee, 9, George-yard, Lombard-street, August 3. N. MIDWINTER, Sec.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of Shares in the Mexican and South American Company will be held at the Office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, No. 9, New Broad-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th of August, at One o'clock precisely, when important communications will be made by the Directors, and a resolution founded thereon will be proposed to the Meeting. 10, New Broad-street-mews, July 28. H. W. SCHNIDER, Sec.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—MOCAUBUS and COCAES.—A CALL of THIRTY SHILLINGS per share is hereby made by the Directors of the above Association, payable on or before the 1st of September next. The shares, together with a list of their numbers, to be left for entry at this office two clear days. By order of the Board, National Brazilian Mining Association Office, 26, Throgmorton-street, Aug. 1. BARCLAY MOUNTENEY, Secretary.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant. The chair to be taken at Two o'clock precisely. Union Gold Mining Company's Office, 13, Lombard-street, August 1. DICKSON and BELL, Agents.

THE CORNISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Capital of the Company is £300,000, divided into 60,000 shares of £5 each, a deposit of £2 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by three instalments of £1 per share—the first to be paid on the 10th day of January, 1837, the second on the 10th of July, 1837, and the third and last on the 10th of January, 1838. A detailed prospectus, with a descriptive account of, and a report on each of the mines engaged for the Company, will shortly be printed for distribution. Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company may be secured on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, at the Mining Offices, 12, Pancras-lane, Cheap-side, London.

WHEEL SQUIRE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Capital £6000, in 1000 Shares of £6 each. Deposit £2 per Share. BANKERS—Sir J. Lubbock and Co., London; Messrs. Williams and Co., Truro and Camborne. SOLICITORS—J. F. Bennallack, Esq., Truro, Cornwall.

The sett belonging to this Company is situated in the parishes of Crowan and Camborne, in the county of Cornwall, and is held for a term of twenty-one years, at the moderate rate of £1-15th. The sett extends on the course of the lodes upwards of 1200 fathoms, and in breadth 600 fathoms, embracing within its limits the lodes of that rich and productive mine, "Trenavan," from which immense profits are now making. The great advantage of this speculation is, that it can for a considerable time be wrought without the aid of expensive steam machinery; coupled with its local situation, the productiveness of its lodes, which are known to be rich in Tin Ores, offers to the Capitalist a safe and profitable investment rarely to be met with in the county of Cornwall. The management of Wheel Squire is confided to that able and scientific miner, Captain Nicholas Vivian, who will give every information that may be required. Applications for the remaining 200 shares to be made on or before the end of July, at Sir John Lubbock's Banking-house, London; at the Miners' Banks, Truro and Camborne; to Mr. Coleman, Devonport, or to Mr. Jeffrey, Surgeon, Camborne, to whom the deposits must be forwarded, in order to secure an interest in this valuable speculation. Camborne, July 19, 1836.

NEWCASTLE & NORTHUMBERLAND COAL COMPANY.—Capital £200,000, in 6000 shares of £30 each. Applications for shares in this Company will continue to be received for a few days longer.—Excellent Coal Mines now in full operation can be purchased on advantageous terms, and further offers will be received, but no arrangements of a binding nature will be made without the express sanction of the shareholders. The first allotment of shares will take place on the 20th of August. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. A. J. Reed, Solicitor, Royal Arcade, Newcastle; or to Messrs. Bell, Brodick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard, London; of whom prospectuses may be had.

TO MINERAL ADVENTURERS.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, (BY MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS,) At the Clarence Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1836, at One o'clock in the afternoon, (in the following or such other lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced.) LOT I.

ONE FIFTEENTH SHARE IN THE ISLE OF MAN MINES.—Worked by a highly respectable English company, and held under a lease from the Crown, at 1-10th royalty, upwards of eighteen years of which are still unexpired. The lease comprises the whole of the Mines in the Isle of Man (except those in the parish of Louth). Several valuable veins of lead ore have been opened out on an extensive scale, and are now producing large quantities of ore, rich in silver, and yielding a handsome profit. Numerous other veins, producing lead and copper ore, have been discovered, and the Mines, generally, are expected to be exceedingly productive and profitable. These Mines are under the management of Mr. William Jones, Pelmsley, near Mold.

SIX FORTY-EIGHTH SHARES IN THE CONISTONE COPPER MINES.—In the county of Lancashire, worked by a highly respectable company, and held under a lease from Lady Le Fleming and Lord Muncaster, at 1-12th royalty in ore, of which upwards of nineteen years are unexpired. These Mines have been raising regularly, during the last year, about 160 tons of ore per month; and are now in an active state of working, producing about 120 tons per month. These Mines are under the management of Captain Barrett, of Conistone.

THE BLACK CRAIG AND CREIGHTON LEAD MINES.—Situate near Newton Stewart, in the county of Kirkcubright, in Scotland. The Black Craig being held under a lease from Major Dunbar, at 1-8th royalty in ore, thirteen years of which are unexpired; and the Creighton being held under a lease from Lady Maxwell, at 1-9th royalty in ore, ten years of which are unexpired. These Mines have been opened and worked to a considerable extent, and have produced large quantities of ore. For further particulars, application may be made to the said Messrs. Winstanley and Sons; to the respective Managers; or to Messrs. Rawsthorne and Swainson, solicitors, Lancaster. Lancaster, August 4, 1836.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—TOPPIS and SON WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, August 16th, at Twelve o'clock, a Patent for an Apparatus to facilitate and improve the Excavation of Ground, and the Formation of Railway-roads.

It is suggested that this Patent may be of immense value to any Engineer or Railway Contractor, as it will be found, upon examination, to be to a great extent economical as well as expeditious. Full descriptions, drawings, and specification, may be seen at Toppis and Son's office, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard. August 6.

TO MINING COMPANIES, Founders, Smelters of Metallic Ores, and others, CLARK'S PATENT INDEPENDENT PORTABLE BLOWER is particularly recommended. It occupies a space of three feet by two only, requires no fixing, can be moved from place to place in an instant, will melt two tons of iron in an hour, and is equally efficient in smelting the ores of copper, lead, tin, &c., for which purposes many have been exported. Apply to Mr. Clark, 7, Nelson-terrace, City-road, near the Angel, Islington, London.

PLYMOUTH IRON COMPANY, MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Capital £400,000, in 8000 shares of £50 each. PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. W. Mountford Nurse, Esq. William Gausson, Esq. Newman Smith, Esq. Henry Luard, Esq. T. H. Wilson, Esq. BANKERS—Messrs. Bosanquet and Co. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Co. SECRETARY—N. S. Price, Esq. Deposit of £5 per share on allotment.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be addressed to Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, 7, Great Winchester-street, and 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors; to Messrs. Hill, to Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, 1, Bedford-row, solicitors appointed by the Provisional Committee; and the hon. secretary, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street. It is requisite that those parties who have applied for shares under the prospectus originally issued for the formation of the Company should renew their applications forthwith. London, May 20, 1836.

SOUTH BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—FOR SPINNING COTTON TWIST AND YARN, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POWER-LOOM SHIRTINGS AND CALICOES. To be incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit 2s. per Share. PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. Sir Robert Graham, Bart. Sir William Ogilvie, Bart. Horace Tress, Esq., M.P. William Church, Esq. And Mr. Thomas Truman, Managing Director. BANKERS. Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. SOLICITOR. Mr. J. Whitaker, 7, Farnival's Inn, Holborn, London. PARLIAMENTARY AGENT. J. S. Macabe, Esq., College-street, Westminster. Application for shares continue to be received, post paid, at the Bankers; at the Solicitors; at the offices of the Company, 6, John-street, Adelphi, London; or Messrs. E. Morgan and Co.'s, Norwich; Mr. John Booth's, Wakefield; Mr. W. Lee's, Bristol; Mr. C. Roberts's, Birmingham; Mr. John Field's, Sheffield; or Mr. E. Wilson's, Railway Office, Brighton; Mr. George Lander's, Gloucester; or Mr. Joseph Maunders, Weymouth. The list of subscribers will close on the 13th instant.

BRIGHTON JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Oxley to Brighton, branching from the South Eastern Railway from London (by Croydon, Oxley, Worthing, Linstead, and Clayton), to Brighton.

DISTANCES. From London to Oxley, 21 miles. From Oxley to Brighton, 30 " Total distance, 51 " With a branch to Lewes and Newhaven. Capital £1,000,000, in Shares of £50 each.—Deposit £2 per Share. MANAGING DIRECTOR—H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS. Lancelot Archer Burton, Esq. Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. Thomas Blake, Esq. H. C. Dakeyne, Esq. The Hon. Capt. R. Maude, R.N. Lieut. Colonel Spink. Thomas Hall Plumer, Esq. Richd. Townshead, Esq. With power to add to their number. ENGINEER—W. A. Prouis, Esq. SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. R. Neate. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Currie and Woodgate. BANKERS—Edwards and Co.

The House of Lords having decided that "it is inexpedient to proceed further with Stephenson's Brighton Bill during the present session," the promoters beg to announce that they have commenced the proper arrangements for carrying the Brighton Junction Railway into Parliament in the ensuing Session; and they confidently believe that its obvious advantages over any other line which has been, or can be, projected, will ensure its safety and success. The promoters of this undertaking have adopted a line originally suggested by the South Eastern (Dover) Railway Company, and which, though possessing the most decided and manifest advantages over every other projected line, was abandoned by them "in consequence of the rivalry of other parties proceeding to Brighton."

This line commences from the South Eastern Railway at Oxley, twenty-one miles from London, and passes in a nearly straight direction to Brighton. The entire length is thirty miles. The advantages of the Brighton Junction line over every other hitherto projected are—

1st.—The whole line, from point to point (London and Brighton), is direct, obvious, and the cheapest. 2dly.—By branching from the South Eastern Railroad nearly one-half of the distance is saved. 3dly.—From London to Brighton, by this line, is fifty-one miles; by the Western (or Stephenson's) fifty-six miles; by Sir John Rennie's, forty-nine miles and a half from Kensington; and by Cuddey's, fifty-four miles. 4thly.—The terminus of this line at Brighton is at the great northern entrance, central to all parts of Brighton, and from it a branch may most easily be carried to Shoreham (distance five miles), thereby securing all the commercial advantages of that port, without inconveniencing passengers by the delay of travelling round by Rye. 5thly.—This line will not injure any private or ornamental property. 6thly.—It is now generally admitted, that where railroads can be conveniently united, the advantage to the public and to the proprietors is considerable. This applies with unusual force to the Brighton Junction, which, as a line affording extraordinary facilities of commerce, is unrivalled. Lastly, the whole line is utterly free from engineering difficulties. Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Currie and Woodgate, 3, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

This day is Published, price Two Shillings, **GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET.** At the Ticketing Paper Office, Redruth. From June 30, 1835, to June 30, 1836, containing the Quantity of Copper Ore Sold from each Mine, the Amount of Money, and the Average Price per ton.—Each Copper Co.'s Purchase.—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money, the Average Standard, Produce, and Price of the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales.—And an Abstract of Tin coined in Devon and Cornwall within the same time, &c. &c. A few Copies of the "SYNOPSIS OF MINING" still on sale. July 27, 1836.

GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.—Capital £200,000, in shares of £10 each. Deposit £2. DIRECTORS. Richard P. Pritchard, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq. Skeffington Robinson, Esq. Lewis Way, Esq. With power to add one to their number. BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Horradale and Ashmore. SECRETARY—John St. Barbe, Esq. The encouragement of the London Conveyance Company and the Metropolitan Omnibus Association have met with from the public has led to the formation of the General Conveyance Company for London and the Suburbs, to extend the same advantages to other parts of the metropolis and its environs. Prospectuses may be had of the Solicitors or Secretary of the Company, which show a large and quick return to the Shareholders. Applications for Shares must be made, post paid, on or before the 15th of August next, to the Solicitors, 20, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street; or the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Company, 18, Birch-lane, London. July 30.

WEST SUSSEX AND BOGNOR INVESTMENT COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that no APPLICATION for SHARES can be received after FRIDAY, the 12th inst., and that an immediate appropriation will then take place. In the mean time applications continue to be received, post paid, by the Bankers, Messrs. Vere and Co., and Messrs. Twining, and by the Secretary, at the Office, 6, Change-alley. Parties wishing to secure Shares may pay the Deposit of £2 per Share to either of the above Bankers, and a preference will be given to such parties in the allotment; and should the Directors be unable to apportion the full amount of Shares so subscribed for, the Deposit paid over and above the number of Shares allotted will be returned. 6, Change-alley. R. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK.—The Directors of the Borough of St. Marylebone Bank hereby give notice, that in pursuance of the powers vested in them they have made the FIRST CALL of FIVE POUNDS on each Share. The holders of Shares are, therefore, required to pay such Call at the Offices of the Bank, No. 9, Cavendish-square, on or before the 3d day of September next, in exchange for a receipt signed by two of the Directors, and countersigned by the Assistant Secretary. By order of the Directors, August 1. DAVID HANNAY, Manager.

HULL and SELBY RAILWAY COMPANY.—An Act of Parliament having been obtained for the formation of this Railway, the Directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that they are taking measures for commencing the execution of the work with the least possible delay. All persons holding Scrip Certificates, and claiming to be proprietors of shares in the Company, are requested to send a STATEMENT of their CLAIMS, with their Christian and Surnames at full length, also their residence and occupation or profession, to Mr. Locking, the Secretary, at the Railway Office, No. 26, Bathhouse-lane, Hull, or to Mr. Charles MacRae, 24, Tokenhouse-yard, London (postage free), on or before Saturday, the 20th day of August next, in order that their names may be entered on the general meeting of the proprietors, to be held pursuant to the provisions of the Act, and of which due notice will be given. The Scrip Certificates must be sent for examination at the same time, for which receipts will be given at either of the above-mentioned places, until the sealed certificates in the form prescribed by the Act are ready for delivery. HENRY BROADLEY, Chairman of the Directors. Hull, July 26.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The contending Lines of Railway from London to Brighton having been postponed until another Session of Parliament, the Directors of the SOUTH EASTERN LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY CALL the ATTENTION of their shareholders and the public to that paragraph of their advertisement which has been so extensively circulated since the 21st of June, the day on which the Act received the Royal assent. "The original views of the South Eastern Company embraced a line to Brighton as well as to Dover; this line will still be brought forward in a future Session, if neither of the present competing lines to Brighton should pass in the present Session. By such a line the distance from London to Brighton would be less than fifty-one miles, twenty-one of which would be common both to Dover and Brighton. The Directors have now determined immediately to take measures to carry this into effect, and have instructed Mr. Cubitt, their engineer, to ascertain the best line which can be found branching from the South Eastern Railway, near Oxley, to Brighton, Lewes, and Newhaven. The prospectus will be issued in a few days, and may be obtained at Messrs. Clutton and Pearson's offices, Crown Office-row, Temple; and at the offices of the Company, No. 98, Gracechurch-street. By order, J. S. YEATES, Secretary. Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near the Church, at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River, being now in active progress, is OPEN TO THE PUBLIC EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from nine in the morning until dusk. Admission, One Shilling each. Both Archaes are brilliantly lighted with gas, perfectly dry, and the descent is made in a most easy manner. Upwards of forty feet has been added to the length of the Tunnel, which, at the re-commencement of the works, measured 509 feet 6 inches. By Order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk of the Company. N. B.—There are conveyances to the Tunnel, by Omnibuses, every half-hour from Gracechurch-street, and three times daily from Charing Cross, and the Green Man and Bull, Oxford-street; also by the Greenwich and Woolwich Steam Boats, from Hungerford Market, Greenwich, and Fresh Wharf, at 9, 11, 2, and 4 o'clock. Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, August 4, 1836.

VARTER IRON COMPANY.—Capital £300,000, in 6000 shares of £50 each. DIRECTORS. George Kenrick, Esq. William Needham, Esq. John Laurence, Esq. Mark Phillips, Esq. J. B. Maunders, Esq. William Rathbone, Esq. John Mitchell, jun., Esq. Russell Scott, Esq. Henry Miles Thornton, Esq. AUDITORS. John Labouchere, Esq. Philip Casanova, Esq. BANKERS. Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co. SOLICITORS. Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Boiger.

An opportunity having presented itself of negotiating with the proprietors of the Varter Iron Works, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, for the purchase of those works on terms which are calculated to yield a highly remunerative return, and a careful and deliberate survey and examination having been made by persons of the highest competency, an agreement has been entered into for the purchase, contingent upon a Joint Stock Company being formed for the purpose of carrying on the concern.

The terms of the purchase are grounded not upon the existing high prices of iron, but upon those which may be expected on an average of years. The works are at the present time in active and profitable operation, producing at the rate of about 15,000 tons of iron yearly, a large proportion of which is manufactured upon the premises into wrought-iron rails and bars. There are five furnaces in blast, and there is engine-power capable of working an additional number; the works at present give employment to about 1500 persons. The distance from Newport, the shipping port, is under fourteen miles by easy railway and water carriage, and it will appear by the register of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire canals, that there are but four works in South Wales which equal the Varter in the amount of produce.

A part of the estate is freehold, and the remainder held on lease at moderate rents. For the purpose of raising a capital for the payment of the purchase-money and carrying on the works, it is proposed to create 6000 shares of £50 each, upon which £10 per share will be paid as a deposit, and as the agreement binds the vendors to accept the consideration-money by easy instalments, the subsequent calls upon the shares will be limited to £5 each call, and an interval of at least three months will elapse between each. It is not expected that more than £25 per share will be ultimately called for.

The Company will take the profits of the concern from the 30th ultimo, and as the dividends will be made half-yearly, the first dividend will be payable in the month of January next.

The previous proprietors of the estate will hold a large interest in the Company, and will continue to take an active share in its management. The Company will be regulated by a deed of settlement, which will be forthwith prepared by the Directors under legal advice, and which the shareholders will be required to execute upon notice for that purpose, under penalty of forfeiture of their shares. The deed will contain such clauses and covenants as are usually inserted in deeds of settlement of this nature, and will fix the number and qualifications of the Directors and Auditors, the periods of holding General Meetings, the right of voting, and such other points as are not adverted to in this prospectus, all of which are to be in the discretion of the Directors.

Applications for shares may be made (post paid), to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 29, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street. WILLIAM PULFORD, Sec. London, July 25.

UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.

The perfect safety of this lamp has been proved by the Chemical, the Miner, and a select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other safety lamp, could undergo. It is, therefore, recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. To the scientific, it is only necessary to state, that from its peculiar construction, the products of its combustion secure its safety to the working miner, that it never fills with flame, and affords treble the light of the Davy Lamp. It is, therefore, hoped that life will no longer be exposed to a dreadful, and now unnecessary, peril, by the use of a Lamp, which neither affords the requisite protection nor sufficient light for Mining operations.

Sold by W. Upton and Co., Queen-street, Cheshire, London; Mr. Robert Watson, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. Timothy Smith and Sons, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

THE CAMBRIAN UNITED COPPER, SILVER, AND LEAD

For Working COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, and other Mines in North Wales.
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each. First Instalment 25s.
Deposits 5s. per Share.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Mr. W. Williams Wynn, Bt., M.P. Major Hawkes, Dudley.
Col. Sir L. P. Jones Parry, K.G.M., M.P. James Proud Johnson, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire.
Colonel Edwards, M.P. Hugh Davies Griffith, Esq., Caer Rhon.
Gov. Sir William Wynn, K.G.H.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
(With power to add to their numbers.)
Mr. Thomas Pemberton, High Bailiff of Birmingham.
Mr. Thomas Bolton, Low Bailiff of Birmingham.
Mr. Charles Williams, Birmingham.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Company, London.
North and South Wales Banks in Liverpool, Chester, and Wales.
Birmingham Bankers.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, Birmingham.

The Mines proposed to be first worked by the Company are near Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, in lands called Trawsfynydd, Brynallanog, and Migneint, consisting of upwards of One Thousand Acres, in which several rich lodes of Copper, Silver, Lead, and other ores, have been discovered, but have not yet been worked with effect. The lodes in the grounds have been examined and surveyed by eminent mine agents and miners, and the lodes are reported to be rich, multifarious, and extensive. The ore has been assayed, and produces metal of the finest quality, upwards of sixty tons of copper having been raised out of the lode on Migneint, which lode has been traced for nearly three miles, and found to bear in every place where it has been tried.

Part of these Mines are held by the present lessee for the term of thirty-one, and the residue for the term of twenty-one years, at a royalty of one-tenth. The distance from the works to the shipping place is about six miles; the road is good and the carriage low. As the works progress, it is intended to extend the operation of the Company to such other mineral districts in the neighbourhood as they may consider worthy their attention.

CONDITIONS.
1.—That the Company be called "The Cambrian United Copper, Silver, and Lead Mine Company," and be considered as formed when 10,000 shares shall be subscribed for.

2.—That the capital of the Company be £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each; and that no proprietor shall be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

3.—That so soon as the Provisional Committee shall have allotted the requisite number of shares, a general meeting shall be convened, to appoint Directors, and for other general purposes.

4.—That the affairs of the Company shall be managed by Nine Directors, whose qualification shall be fifty shares each.

5.—That each subscriber shall, when his shares are allotted, pay into one of the Banks of the Company £1 per share, to the credit of the Company, in addition to the 5s. per share paid on his becoming a subscriber, towards the expense of constituting the Company.

6.—That all further calls, if necessary, shall be made by the Directors, as the same may be required; provided, nevertheless, that no larger sum than £1 per share shall be called for at one time; and that an interval of three calendar months shall intervene between each call.

7.—That every Shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every twenty shares he may possess.

8.—That a Deed of Association, containing provisions for the security of the Shareholders, and limiting their responsibility to the amount of their respective subscriptions, and for the management of the Company, shall be prepared and executed as soon as practicable.

9.—That the shares of those persons who shall neglect or refuse to execute the Deed of Association within two calendar months, being required in writing so to do, shall be forfeited to the Company, together with the deposits paid thereon.

10.—That the Directors shall be chosen annually, with full power to manage the affairs of the Company, and with liberty to appoint the officers of the Company, with reasonable compensation.

Prospectuses, with conditions annexed, may be had from, and applications for Shares made to, Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, solicitors, Birmingham; Mr. Malby, solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. Oswald, Milne, and Chippindale, solicitors, Manchester; Mr. Nock, solicitor, Wellington, Salop; Mr. Eytan, solicitor, Mold, Flintshire; Mr. David Williams, solicitor, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire; Messrs. Blower and Vizard, 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, 3, Gray's-inn-square, London; Mr. H. Seymour Westmacott, solicitor, 7, South-square, Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Hyde, solicitor, Ely-place; Mr. Charles R. Roberts, solicitor, Gray's-inn, London; or

Mr. B. COOK, mine-agent, Birmingham.

The application to be made in the form following:—

THE CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY.

Gentlemen (or Sirs),—I request you will reserve and secure to me Shares in this Company; and in consideration thereof I agree to take the said Shares upon the conditions mentioned in the prospectus.

Dated _____ day of _____ 1856.

Specimens of the Copper and Lead Ore may be seen at the office of B. Cook.

The reports of experienced miners and surveyors of mines, who have carefully examined them, will be published in a few days, and forwarded to the agents connected with this Company.

THE SHEFFIELD AND MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Capital £300,000, in 18,000 shares of £10 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Hugh Parker, Esq., Woodthorpe, near Sheffield.

The Master Cutler of Sheffield.

W. P. Morewood, Esq., Alfreton Park.

T. E. Dooey, Esq., Claybrook Hall, Lutterworth.

Officer of the Ordnance, Esq., Richmond, Sheffield.

J. Parker, Esq., Woodthorpe, Sheffield.

J. Dukes, Esq., Rotherham, Sheffield.

Wm. Jones, Esq., Butterley Hall, Derby.

M. Ellison, Esq., the Farm, Sheffield.

Samuel Roberts, Jun., Esq., Park Grange, Sheffield.

John Horsfall, Esq., Standard Hill, Nottingham.

T. A. Ward, Esq., Park House, Sheffield.

H. Hollis, Esq., Pleshy Works, Mansfield.

Richard Greenhalgh, Esq., Mansfield.

H. Mansfield, Esq., the Farm, Sheffield.

John Rodgers, Esq., Sheffield.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS. Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co., Sheffield; Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, London.

SOLICITORS. Mr. Bernard, John Wake, Messrs. Wilson and Young, Sheffield; Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few, London.

ENGINEERS. Mr. George Leath, Leeds; Mr. Joseph Locke, Liverpool.

AGENTS. Messrs. Leeson and Gell, Nottingham; Messrs. Berridge, Berridge, and Macaulay, Leicester.

The promoters of this undertaking, feeling the necessity of securing to the important town of Sheffield and its manufacturing interests the like advantages of railway communication as those about to be possessed by other large trading communities, have formed themselves into a provisional committee for effecting that object, as far as regards a line of Railway from that town through the Midland and Southern Counties of England towards the Metropolis.

The right of Sheffield to possess these advantages has already been recognised by Parliament during discussions on other Railway projects affecting the interests of that town, and the promoters therefore feel justified in entertaining a confident anticipation that the proposed measure must at once obtain the favour and sanction of the Legislature, as well as the cordial co-operation of the public at large.

The Committee are well advised of the practicability of a line of Railway from Sheffield (upon a level suited to join the intended Railway to Manchester), having its southern terminus at the River Trent, where it is intended to unite with the Midland Counties Railway, and having also a branch connecting it with the Railway from Pinxton to Mansfield.

The engineers and surveyors, however, will have especial instructions to examine the whole of the intervening country for the purpose of selecting the most eligible line with reference to its general public utility. The necessary capital has been estimated at £300,000, but the Committee reserve to themselves power to reduce the amount of shares to be issued, either in number or value, as they shall think best, if on further examination a smaller capital shall be found adequate.

With respect to the probable income, the Committee, confident as they are that the scheme will prove highly remunerative, deem it alone necessary, in order to satisfy the public on this head, to refer to the line in which the country will be intersected by this proposed Railway, and those with which it will be united, by which it will be seen, that amongst its manifold advantages, it will form a link in the main and most direct chain of communication between the metropolis and the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well as the northern parts of the kingdom, and would pass through a country abounding with coal and other minerals.

A deposit of £2 10s. per share is to be paid upon the allotment of the shares, and to be under the control and management of the Committee for the time being for the purposes of the undertaking.

The usual clauses will be inserted in the Act to limit the liability of the Shareholders to the amount of their respective shares, and to provide for the call of subscriptions by periodical instalments.

Applications for shares may be made to any of the Bankers, Solicitors, or Agents above named, in the following form:—

Gentlemen,—I request to become a subscriber for shares in the "Sheffield and Midland Railway," and I agree to take such shares as shall be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and to execute the Parliamentary contract and subscribers' agreement when I shall receive notice so to do.

Dated _____ day of _____ 1856.

Name _____

Residence _____

Trade or Profession _____

TIN BOUNDERS, FREELANDERS, ADVENTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Notice is hereby given, that if any person shall take a sett from a tin boulder, in any tin mine, and shall agree to pay to the landowner, or his assigns, a sum of money to be paid to the landowner, or his assigns, in or about the year 1856, which is in some places called a "tin boulder," and in some as high as one-sixth, and the party working the mine is liable to Captain Crease for these dues, in all such cases as he may deem it right to compel the customary payment. The boulder has no title to any tin work in which he has ceased to labour, and pay toll, twelve months; for it appears, from statutory records now extant, that the freelanders may expel the boulder from his land, if the boulder's work be not lawfully secured "by working and toll paid by the space of a whole year." It is admitted by all parties, that when the boulder does work, he is bound by law to pay the customary toll: if, therefore, adventurers take setts of boulders, they place themselves in two very dangerous positions, which no persons, having common sense, would encounter.

First.—They are subject to the question of the boulder's right, and the proof of his title, and even if it can be made out a lawful boulder title, by the boulder having properly kept his work up and paid toll tin, it is then nothing more than a mere element (that is, a right, which ceases if not legally kept up); and in case of the boulder's non-performance of custom, the adventurer working under him might be ejected by the lord.

Second.—If the adventurers should work under an agreement to pay dues to a boulder, then such adventurers must pay part of his produce to two landlords, viz. the customary toll to the lord of the soil, or his lessee, that is, one-fifteenth, one-tenth, or one-sixth, as the case may be; and also the dues he may agree to pay to the boulder. And it is clear law that the adventurer is compellable to pay the lord's customary toll, notwithstanding his agreement with the boulder, as was decided in Crease v. Barrett, in which the adventurers had taken setts from the boulder; and were, nevertheless, compelled by a verdict to pay the customary dues, one-tenth, to Captain Crease, the lessee of the lord, the Duke of Cornwall: whereas the adventurer is never compellable to pay the boulder, unless he has agreed by deed or contract to do so.

It is therefore quite clear that no party can work a mine under a boulder's sett; because no one could afford to pay one-fifteenth, one-tenth, or one-sixth, to the lord, and dues to the boulder also.

Notice is further given, that for the purpose of promoting the mining interests, Captain Crease, after due consideration, has within the last three years agreed with adventurers, who work under his Duchy title, to sell at reasonable dues, and he will continue to do so—always taking into consideration the capital embarked, and capabilities of the ground: and being convinced, that if the customary dues are insisted on, in many cases it would amount to a prohibition against mining; acting upon this principle, with parties who have rejected the boulder's title, Captain Crease has within three years paid upwards of twenty mines at least to work, on which there are not less than nine steam-engines, and upwards of two thousand people employed. In addition to which, the commerce of the county has been benefited at least 25 to £200,000 per annum. These facts will prove the benefit which the mining population and the county at large have derived from the proceedings Captain Crease has taken, for the purpose of exposing the fraudulent nature of the bound-claim monopoly: for if Captain Crease had not successfully opposed those claims, most of the mines before alluded to would no doubt now have been idle. Many of these claims of the boulder have been encouraged by the circumstance of John Silvester, the discharged servant of the late Edward Smith, Esq., and others, having, whilst acting as Mr. Smith's toller, accepted employ from persons claiming boulders, which circumstances gave a colour in some instances to bound claims.

Notice is further given, that until within the last three years, the poor working tinners were made to pay to gentlemen at Helston one-ninth part of the produce of their labours for the use of waters, which impost, in consequence of Captain Crease's exertions for the benefit of the tinners, is no longer paid or demanded, the said tinners not being liable to pay the same, and the gentlemen of Helston having no right to demand money for waters, the free use of which is given by charter to the tinners.

Notice is further given, that the ametter is not liable to account for dues either to the lord or to the boulder, legal evidence having been recently discovered clearly proving that the seller and not the buyer must pay the dues—for so it is expressly stated in Statutory records of authority.

BARTLETT and BEDDOME, Solicitors, London.

GEORGE GILLISON, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated London, April 25.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks Bill (No. 3).—Petitions from the chairman of the Shipowners' Society of Leith, and incorporation of the Trinity House of Leith, against the Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

Stannaries Courts Bill.—Petitions for deferring the Bill till the next session from inhabitants of Falmouth; persons interested in mining residing in Helston and Wendron; and adventurers in mines in Imkinhome. Ordered to lie on the table.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill (No. 2).—Read a second time, and committed to the Lord Advocate and the East Scotland land. Leave to committee to sit and proceed, and to report on or before Wednesday.

Railroad Bills Committee.—Power to report opinion with minutes of evidence to the House. Report brought up, and read: ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill, with amendments.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.—Lords amendments agreed to.

Accidents in Mines.—Petition of James Hendrie, for examination of his plan and experiments for ventilation: ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY.

Stannaries Courts Bill.—Read a third time, amendments made, and Bill passed.

Railroad Bills.—Resolutions of Select Committee considered; several agreed to; others agreed to, with amendments.

THURSDAY.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill.—Reported; report to be taken into further consideration on Friday.

Railroad Communication (Ireland) Bill.—Petition of the inhabitants of Fishguard, recommending the railroad communication with Ireland, through Brecon and Carmarthen, to Fishguard; to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to the Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Bridge Bill.

Railroad Bills.—Resolutions (3d August) relative thereto, to be communicated to the Lords.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved an address to His Majesty to issue a "Commission" to inquire into and to report upon the different lines of railways for Ireland, intended to be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next session. He regretted that some similar course had not been adopted regarding England: he was persuaded that it would have prevented much expense and painful opposition as to lines, and that the public interest and advantage would have been thereby greatly promoted.—After remarks, in approbation and support of the motion, from the Duke of LEINSTER and Lord FITZGERALD, it was agreed to.—The Registration of Births, &c., Bill was read a third time and passed.—The report of the committee on the Marriages Bill was presented, and several of the amendments called forth comments.

On the amendment of the 20th clause being proposed, (that moved by the Bishop of EXETER, requiring a religious declaration at the time of the marriage,) Lord MELBOURNE opposed it, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the principle, character, and objects of the Bill.—Their lordships divided on the question. The numbers were—contents, 29; non-contents, 72: majority against it, 43.—The Established Church Bill was considered in committee. Several alterations were proposed and divided upon.—The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time without any discussion.—The Registration of Births Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND inquired when the report on the Brighton Railway Bill was likely to be presented.—The Duke of RICHMOND undertook to present it on Thursday; and he gave notice, that on such occasion he should deem it his duty to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the committee on that Bill.—The second reading of the Poole Corporation Bill was moved by the Duke of RICHMOND; but, after some conversation, the amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months, was carried without any division.—Lord MELBOURNE deferred the committee on the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill till Monday, but without assigning any reason for such postponement.—The Duke of WELLINGTON suggested the propriety of postponing, till next session, the Universities (Scotland) Bill, as in the mean time the country would become better acquainted with the measure.—Lord MELBOURNE acquiesced; Lords HADDINGTON and ABERDEEN also agreeing that the postponement, instead of retarding, would assist the measure, by enabling Scotland to be more informed on the subject.

WEDNESDAY.

The Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill went through committee; and the Snits in Equity Bill and the Civil Bills Courts (Ireland) Bill were forwarded a stage, the latter being read a third time.

THURSDAY.

The Valuation (Ireland) Bill was deferred till Monday, and the Copyright (Ireland) Bill went through a committee.—There was a conference, at which Lord J. RUSSELL delivered, on the part of the Commons, "Reasons" for not agreeing to some of the Lords' amendments to the Tithe Commutation (England) Bill.—The Duke of RICHMOND moved the re-commitment of the Brighton Railway Bill, on the ground that the committee had not reported on the matter referred to them, but on a question not referred to them, in expressing the opinion, "that it was not expedient to proceed with the Bill."

After much and rather warm conversation, their lordships divided on the

motion, the numbers being—contents, 29; non-contents, 72: motion lost by a majority of 43.—On the second reading of the Bill for enfranchising the Bishops of Stafford being moved, an amendment was made, that it be read a second time that day three months, which was carried.—The second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill was then considered at some length; and, on motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, it was deferred till that day three months.—On the second reading of the Roman Catholic Marriages (Ireland) Bill being moved, the Archbishop of ARMAGH opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months, which was carried on a division.—The report of the Established Church Bill was presented and agreed to.—On motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the Marriages Bill was read a third time and passed.—The report on the Steam Carriages Bill was presented.

FRIDAY.

The Highway Rates Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Copyright (Ireland) Bill went through a committee.—Lord DUNCANNO presented the report of the Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill, which was agreed to.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the consideration and adoption of the Commons' amendments to the Tithe Commutation (England) Bill.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH recommended, as they were characterised by so much fairness, that they should be adopted—a proposition that was almost immediately acquiesced in.—Lord MELBOURNE moved the second reading of the Elections in Counties Polls Bill.—After some discussion, Lord MELBOURNE having consented to an alteration of the number of polling places, the Bill was read a second time.—On the question of the third reading of the Established Church Bill, the Duke of CUMBERLAND and the Bishop of HEREFORD spoke against, and the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and the Duke of WELLINGTON in its favour. It was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition from merchants of Greenock engaged in the Newfoundland fishery, complaining that though Spanish ships went to that fishery on like terms with British ships, our ships, on conveying fish to Spain, were exposed to duties not imposed on Spanish importers.—Mr. WALTER brought forward his promised motion founded on the Petworth petition, complaining of the orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners. The honourable gentleman stated, in the course of his speech, that had he been allowed to make his statements on presenting the petition, that he should have been satisfied to wait till next session, when, he was satisfied, there must be full inquiry into this subject. He concluded with moving a resolution for an inquiry into the operation of the Poor Law Act, especially those parts of it that authorised the separation of husband from wife, and parents from children, when in workhouses.—Lord J. RUSSELL declared that poor law reform, which was not made a party question, had become imperative; and that it had succeeded to a great extent in spite of partial opposition.—The House eventually divided on it. The numbers were—for Mr. Walter's motion, 82; against it, 46: majority for it, 36. The Lords' amendments to the Tithe Commutation Bill were agreed to.

TUESDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL, on the order of the day being read for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Church of Ireland Bill, said as to the question of privilege, whether the Lords were justified in striking out the clauses regarding grants from the Consolidated Fund, he would waive all objection on that ground, and found his present proposition on the desire to meet the main question in issue, the truth and justice of those portions of the Bill that had been rejected by the Lords. He adhered to his opinion on the subject—he could not consent to allow the alterations; and he now put the question in such a shape that the House had the opportunity of distinctly recording whether it concurred in those alterations. If the House should sanction such amendments, he had only to add, that he could not form one of the message announcing to their lordships such acquiescence; on the contrary, he should deem it his duty to resign, on the ground that the House took from him the confidence which he deemed essential. If that were not the result, he should persevere in his endeavours to accomplish the objects of the Bill previously to its alteration, being convinced that public opinion, and truth and justice, were in its favour, and that ultimately they must triumph, and the House of Commons maintain its just influence as the representatives of the people.—Sir R. PEEL said that the proposition of the noble lord—to defer the consideration of the Lords' amendments—was neither more nor less than the rejection of them. He complained of the injustice of that course, as deferring steps towards the adjustment of that question which had so much agitated Ireland; for though the Bill, as amended, might not do all that was contemplated by the resolution (regarding "appropriation"), it did legislate regarding realities, and only omitted that which, after all, was in a great degree imaginary. As to the principle of "appropriation," in other language alienation, of the church property, he had opposed, and should continue to resist it, whether the amount were small or large. He viewed the principle as fatal to the independence of the church establishment; and he, therefore, should continue to offer it his most strenuous resistance in whatever form it was proposed. With respect to the "public opinion" on which the noble lord relied, he considered that since the carrying of the "appropriation" resolution in April, 1835, public opinion was against the noble lord on all the occasions where there was the opportunity to express it. There had been thirty-one vacancies, and the majority of the returns were against the noble lord. He repeated that he thought the House ought not to reject the amendments because they did not go the full length of the resolution. The right honourable baronet concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the resolutions of the Lords be taken into consideration.—After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. E. DENISON, Lord SANDON, Mr. HUME, Mr. SHELL, Lord STANLEY, and Mr. G. F. YOUNG took part, the House (at one o'clock) divided. The numbers were—for Lord John Russell's motion, 260; against it, 231: majority for postponing the consideration of the amendments, 29.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. P. THOMSON brought forward a series of amendments of the standing orders regarding petitions for private Bills, and respecting railways—to correct the present practice and afford time for ample consideration, by requiring longer notices. He moved them agreeably to the instructions of a select committee.—They called forth much desultory conversation and some verbal amendments, but no very decided opposition.—The writ for the borough of Stafford was suspended for ten days longer.—The Hand-loom Labour Bill was deferred till this day three months.—The Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill.—Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day three months.—Colonel SIBTHORP expressed his astonishment that any minister of the Crown should press forward so important a measure when there were little more than empty benches. He moved that the House be counted; but there were exactly forty members present.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then spoke in support of the measure, and maintained that justice and principle required that the Bill should pass.—Mr. FORSTER, Mr. A. TREVOR, &c., opposed the Bill, and Mr. D. ROCHE, Mr. POTTER, &c., supported it.—On a division the numbers were—ayes, 39; noes, 22: majority 17. The Bill was then read a second time.—The Medical Witnesses Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY.

The Customs Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Court of Chancery Offices (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The report of the Post-Office Bill, after an alteration, was agreed to.—The Ecclesiastical Appointment Suspension Bill went through committee.—The Greek Loan Bill also went through committee.

FRIDAY.

Mr. MACLEAN, who had two notices on the paper regarding Spain, brought forward the question of Spanish affairs, though he could not submit his motions; and complained, as did Mr. Grove Price, of the conduct of the Government in the affairs of that country.—Lord PALMERSTON denied that the Government had exceeded its duty; that it was bound by treaty to do what it had done; that Don Carlos was a mere pretender, and that he still hoped success would attend the contest, though it had been more prolonged than he had expected it would be.—The House then resolved into the Committee of Supply, in which Mr. Baring moved the remaining Miscellaneous Estimates.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On the 30th ult., a most dreadful accident occurred to two men, called William Walker and William Beaumont, who were employed in sinking a pit at Herringthorpe, near Rotherham, in a new colliery lately opened there by Mr. Oxley, of Rotherham, in land belonging to Sir George Sitwell. The men had been using some boring rods of considerable length and weight, and had thoughtlessly hung them down the side of the pit or shaft by a chain, for the more readily opening the bore hole when necessary, and while a corf was ascending and another descending the banksman heard a clatter of something falling, and directly missed the rods, the swivel and chain remaining hung at the top. The banksman hearing a scream, immediately stopped his horse, and shouted out, but the two men at the bottom of the shaft not answering, he got immediate assistance, and was let down the pit, when he found both the men killed, transfixed to the bottom, and nearly covered with blood and water; one of the boring rods having entered Walker's left shoulder and come out at his navel, and the other having entered Beaumont's left eye and come out at the back of his head. An inquest has been held before Mr. Badger, coroner, when, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned, with a deadend of 20s. on the boring rods.

IRON.—Price of iron at Newport and Cardiff.—Bar iron, 11s.; No. 1 foundry, 7s.; No. 2 foundry, 6s. 12s.

OF MONEY AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

BY CHARLES BABBAGE, ESQ., LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the earlier stages of societies the interchange of the few commodities required was conducted by barter; but as soon as their wants became more varied and extensive, the necessity of having some common measure of the value of all commodities—itsself capable of subdivision—became apparent: thus money was introduced. In some countries shells have been employed for this purpose; but civilised nations have, by common consent, adopted the precious metals. The sovereign power has, in most countries, assumed the right of coining; or, in other words, the right of stamping with distinguishing marks, pieces of metal having certain forms and weights, and a certain degree of fineness: the marks becoming a guarantee, to the people amongst whom the money circulates, that each piece is of the required weight and quality.

The expense of manufacturing gold into coin, and that of the loss arising from wear, as well as of interest on the capital invested in it, must either be defrayed by the state, or be compensated by a small reduction in its weight, and is a far less expense to the nation than the loss of time and inconvenience which would arise from a system of exchange or barter.

These coins are liable to two inconveniences: they may be manufactured privately by individuals, of the same quality, and similarly stamped; or imitations may be made of inferior metal, or of diminished weight. The first of these inconveniences would be easily remedied by making the current value of the coin nearly equal to that of the same weight of the metal; and the second would be obviated by the caution of individuals in examining the external characters of each coin, and partly by the punishment inflicted by the state on the perpetrators of such frauds.

The subdivisions of money vary in different countries, and much time may be lost by an inconvenient system of division. The effect is felt in keeping extensive accounts, and particularly in calculating the interest on loans, or the discount upon bills of exchange. The decimal system is the best adapted to facilitate all such calculations; and it becomes an interesting question to consider whether our own currency might not be converted into one decimally divided. The great step, that of abolishing the guinea, has already been taken without any inconvenience, and but little is now required to render the change complete.

If, whenever it becomes necessary to call in the half-crowns, a new coin of the value of two shillings were issued, which should be called by some name implying a unit (a Prince, for instance), we should have the tenth part of a sovereign. A few years after, when the public were familiar with this coin, it might be divided into one hundred instead of ninety-six farthings; and it would then consist of twenty-five pence, each of which would be four per cent. less in value than the former penny. The shillings and sixpences being then withdrawn from circulation, their place might be supplied with silver coins, each worth five of the new pence, and by others of tenpence, and of twopence halfpenny; the latter coin, having a distinct name, would be the tenth part of a Prince.

The various manufactured commodities, and the various property possessed by the inhabitants of a country, all become measured by the standard thus introduced. But it must be observed that the value of gold is itself variable; and that like all other commodities, its price depends on the extent of the demand compared with that of the supply.

As transactions multiply, and the sums to be paid become large, the actual transfer of the precious metals from one individual to another is attended with inconvenience and difficulty, and it is found more convenient to substitute written promises to pay on demand specified quantities of gold. These promises are called bank notes; and when the person or body issuing them is known to be able to fulfil the pledge, the note will circulate for a long time before it gets into the hands of any person who may wish to make use of the gold it represents. These paper representatives supply the place of a certain quantity of gold; and, being much cheaper, a large portion of the expense of a metallic circulation is saved by their employment.

As commercial transactions increase, the transfer of bank notes is, to a considerable extent, superseded by shorter processes. Banks are established, into which all monies are paid, and out of which all payments are made, through written orders called checks, drawn by those who keep accounts with them. In a large capital, each bank receives, through its numerous customers, checks payable by every other; and if clerks were sent round to receive the amount in bank-notes due from each, it would occupy much time, and be attended with some risk and inconvenience.

Clearing House.—In London this is avoided, by making all checks paid in to bankers pass through what is technically called "The Clearing House." In a large room in Lombard-street, about thirty clerks from the several London bankers take their stations, in alphabetical order, at desks placed round the room; each having a small open box by his side, and the name of the firm to which he belongs in large characters on the wall above his head. From time to time other clerks from every house enter the room, and, passing along, drop into the box the checks due by that firm to the house from which this distributor is sent. The clerk at the table enters the amount of the several checks in a book previously prepared, under the name of the bank to which they are respectively due.

Four o'clock in the afternoon is the latest hour to which the boxes are open to receive checks; and at a few minutes before that time, some signs of increased activity begin to appear in this previously quiet and business-like scene. Numerous clerks then arrive, anxious to distribute, up to the latest possible moment, the checks which have been paid into the houses of their employers.

At four o'clock all the boxes are removed, and each clerk adds up the amount of the checks put into his box and payable by his own to other houses. He also receives another book from his own house, containing the amounts of the checks which their distributing clerk has put into the box of every other banker. Having compared these, he writes out the balances due to or from his own house, opposite the name of each of the other banks; and having verified this statement by a comparison with the similar list made by the clerks of those houses, he sends to his own bank the general balance resulting from this sheet, the amount of which, if it is due from that to other houses, is sent back in bank notes.

At five o'clock the Inspector takes his seat; when each clerk, who has upon the result of all the transactions a balance to pay to various other houses, pays it to the inspector, who gives a ticket for the amount. The clerks of those houses to whom money is due, then receive the several sums from the inspector, who takes from them a ticket for the amount. Thus the whole of these payments are made by a double system of balance, a very small amount of bank notes passing from hand to hand, and scarcely any coin.

It is difficult to form a satisfactory estimate of the sums which daily pass through this operation: they fluctuate from two millions to perhaps fifteen. About two millions and a half may possibly be considered as something like an average, requiring for its adjustment, perhaps 200,000*l.* in bank notes and 20*l.* in specie. By an agreement between the different bankers, all checks which have the name of any firm written across them must pass through the clearing-house: consequently, if any such check should be lost, the firm on which it is drawn would refuse to pay it at the counter: a circumstance which adds greatly to the convenience of commerce.

The advantage of this system is such, that two meetings a day have been recently established—one at twelve, the other at three o'clock; but the payment of balances takes place once only, at five o'clock.

If all the private banks kept accounts with the Bank of England, it would be possible to carry on the whole of these transactions with a still smaller quantity of circulating medium.

In reflecting on the facility with which these vast transactions are accomplished—supposing, for the sake of argument, that they form only the fourth part of the daily transactions of the whole community—it is impossible not to be struck with the importance of interfering as little as possible with their natural adjustment. Each payment indicates a transfer of property made for the benefit of both parties; and if it were possible, which it is not, to place, by legal or other means, some impediment in the way which only amounted to one-eighth per cent., such a species of friction would produce a useless expenditure of nearly four millions annually: a circumstance which is deserving the attention of those who doubt the good policy of the expense incurred by using the precious metals for one portion of the currency of the country.

One of the most obvious differences between a metallic and a paper circulation is, that the coin can never, by any panic or national danger, be reduced below the value of bullion in other civilised countries; whilst a paper currency may, from the action of such causes, totally lose its value. Both metallic and paper money, it is true, may be depreciated, but with very different effects.

Depreciation of Coin.—The state may issue coin of the same nominal value, but containing only half the original quantity of gold, mixed with some cheap alloy; but every piece so issued bears about with it internal evidence of the amount of the depreciation: it is not necessary that every successive proprietor should analyse the new coin; but a few having done so, its intrinsic worth becomes publicly known. Of course the coin previously in circulation is now more valuable as bullion, and quickly disappears. All future purchases adjust themselves to the new standard, and prices are quickly doubled; but all past contracts also are vitiated, and all persons to whom money is owing, if compelled to receive payment in the new coin, are robbed of one-half of their debt, which is confiscated for the benefit of the debtor.

Depreciation of Paper.—The depreciation of paper money follows a different course. If, by any act of the government paper is ordained to be a legal tender for debts, and, at the same time, ceases to be exchangeable for coin, those who have occasion to purchase of foreigners, who are not compelled to take the notes, will make some of their payments in gold; and if the issue of paper, unchecked by the power of demanding the gold it repre-

sents, be continued, the whole of the coin will soon disappear. But the public, who are obliged to take the notes, are unable, by any internal evidence, to detect the extent of their depreciation; it varies with the amount in circulation, and may go on till the notes shall be worth little more than the paper on which they are printed. During the whole of this time every creditor is suffering to an extent which he cannot measure; and every bargain is rendered uncertain in its advantage, by the continually changing value of the medium through which it is conducted. This calamitous course has actually been run in several countries: in France, it reached nearly its extreme limit during the existence of assignats. We have ourselves experienced some portion of the misery it creates; but by a return to sounder principles, have happily escaped the destruction and ruin which always attends the completion of that career.

Every person in a civilised country requires, according to his station in life, the use of a certain quantity of money, to make the ordinary purchases of the articles which he consumes. The same individual pieces of coin, it is true, circulate again and again, in the same district: the identical piece of silver, received by the workman on Saturday night, passing through the hands of the butcher, the baker, and the small tradesman, is, perhaps, given by the latter to the manufacturer in exchange for his check, and is again paid into the hands of the workman at the end of the succeeding week. Any deficiency in this supply of money is attended with considerable inconvenience to all parties. If it be only in the smaller coins, the first effect is a difficulty in procuring small change; then a disposition in the shop-keepers to refuse change unless a purchase to a certain amount be made; and, finally, a premium in money will be given for changing the larger denominations of coin.

Thus money itself varies in price, when measured by other money in larger masses; and this effect takes place whether the circulating medium is metallic or of paper. These effects have constantly occurred, and particularly during the late war; and, in order to relieve it, silver tokens for various sums were issued by the Bank of England.

The inconvenience and loss arising from a deficiency of small money fall with greatest weight on the classes whose means are least; for the wealthier buyers can readily procure credit for their small purchases, until their bill amounts to one of the larger coins.

As money, when kept in a drawer, produces nothing, few people, in any situation of life, will keep, either in coin or in notes, more than is immediately necessary for their use; when, therefore, there are no profitable modes of employing money, a superabundance of paper will return to the source from whence it issued, and an excess of coin will be converted into bullion and exported.

Since the worth of all property is measured by money, it is obviously conducive to the general welfare of the community, that fluctuations in its value should be rendered as small and as gradual as possible.

The evils which result from sudden changes in the value of money will perhaps become more sensible, if we trace their effects in particular instances. Assuming, as we are quite at liberty to do, an extreme case, let us suppose three persons, each possessing a hundred pounds: one of these, a widow advanced in years, and who, by the advice of her friends, purchases with that sum an annuity of twenty pounds a year during her life; and let the two others be workmen, who, by industry and economy, have each saved a hundred pounds out of their wages; both these latter persons proposing to procure machines for calendering, and to commence that business. One of these invests his money in a Savings' Bank; intending to make his own calendering machine, and calculating that he shall expend twenty pounds in materials, and the remaining eighty in supporting himself and in paying the workmen who assist him in constructing it. The other workman, meeting with a machine which he can buy for two hundred pounds, agrees to pay for it a hundred pounds immediately, and the remainder at the end of a twelvemonth. Let us now imagine some alteration to take place in the currency, by which it is depreciated one-half: prices soon adjust themselves to the new circumstances, and the annuity of the widow, though nominally of the same amount, will, in reality, purchase only half the quantity of the necessities of life which it did before. The workman who had placed his money in the Savings' Bank, having perhaps purchased ten pounds worth of materials, and expended ten pounds in labour applied to them, now finds himself, by this alteration in the currency, possessed nominally of eighty pounds, but in reality of a sum which will purchase only half the labour and materials required to finish his machine; and he can neither complete it, from want of capital, nor dispose of what he has already done in its unfinished state for the price it has cost him. In the mean time, the other workman, who had incurred a debt of a hundred pounds in order to complete the purchase of his calendering machine, finds that the payments he receives for calendering, have, like all other prices, doubled, in consequence of the depreciation of the currency; and he has, therefore, in fact, obtained his machine for one hundred and fifty pounds. Thus, without any fault or imprudence, and owing to circumstances over which he has no control, the widow is reduced almost to starve; one workman is obliged to renounce, for several years, his hope of becoming a master; and another, without any superior industry or skill, but, in fact, from having made, with reference to his circumstances, rather an imprudent bargain, finds himself unexpectedly relieved from half his debt, and the possessor of a valuable source of profit; whilst the former owner of the machine, if he also has invested the money arising from its sale in the Savings' Bank, finds his property suddenly reduced one-half.

These evils, to a greater or less extent, attend every change in the value of the currency; and the importance of preserving it as far as possible unaltered in value, cannot be too strongly impressed upon all classes of the community.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Another of those dreadful calamities of too frequent occurrence in the colliery districts, took place at Hebburn colliery, on the south side of the Tyne. About seven o'clock in the morning an explosion took place in the B pit, which was soon after followed by another, by which two men and a boy lost their lives, and seven others were burnt. Happily this pit has not been in full work for some time, and the complement of men, about 70 in number, were at work in the A pit, otherwise the loss of life might have been very great; little damage was done to the brattishes or machinery of the mine. —*Newcastle Courier.*

ACCIDENT.—A short time since, the principal of the engine belonging to the London Lead Mining Company, working the High Tor lead mine at Matlock, was broken, and other damages sustained, by which the company will be subject to great loss, as well as the workmen being deprived of work. The accident is supposed to be owing to some malicious person having introduced a piece of limestone amongst the gearing, as a quantity was found crushed among the works.

RAIL AND TRAMROAD ACCIDENT.—The following serious accident occurred lately on the London and Birmingham railroad, Chalk-farm, near the Hampstead-road, which had nearly proved fatal to two gentlemen who were passing over the line of works, in their gig, to Chalk-farm Tavern, under the following circumstances. It appears that there were eight tram-waggons, laden with earth, each containing nearly three tons weight, linked together. The gig had not crossed the road, on the tavern side, before the waggons were set off: before it was possible to stop them the horse was knocked down, and the gig instantly upset, and both gentlemen were precipitated from out of it; providentially falling in a contrary direction to the train, otherwise they must have been crushed to atoms; both fore-legs of the poor horse were severed from the body, and the animal, a valuable one, was immediately afterwards killed.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, as Mr. George Wilkinson, of this city, was driving his lady and Mrs. Wilkinson, sen., in the direction of Seaham, in a phaeton, he attempted to cross the Seaham railway when a train of empty coal-waggons was descending the inclined plane. His horse, which had abundance of time to pass before the waggons reached that part of the line, became as it were stupefied, and would not proceed; in consequence of which circumstance the foremost wagon struck the phaeton, which, together with the inmates and horse, were hurled along at a fearful rate down the incline. A man who was in this wagon snatched Mrs. G. Wilkinson from her perilous situation, and placed her in safety beside himself. Mr. Wilkinson soon afterwards fell from his seat, and the horse became disengaged from the vehicle, which was rapidly falling in pieces from the violence of the collision. Mrs. Wilkinson, sen., however, kept her seat, and gently rolled off at the bottom of the hill, when the waggons had almost ceased to move, after having been impetuously carried along somewhere about 180 yards. The carriage was broken into at least fifty pieces; and, wonderful to relate, none of the party received any serious injury; the horse also escaped unhurt. —*Durham Advertiser.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, that "a most respectable bookseller has offered to take upon himself the whole risk of printing and publishing classed catalogues of the books and MSS. in the Museum," by which a great convenience as well as saving of expense would accrue to the public.

AIR CARRIAGE.—An humble but enterprising village carpenter, at Ballindine, is busily engaged upon the construction of a carriage, to be propelled by air, and which he expects to complete in a month. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE TUILERIES.—A few days ago the workmen employed in the construction of a deep sewer, before the gate of the Carrousel, discovered the ruins of the old tile-kiln which existed on that spot, and gave their name to the palace of the Tuileries.

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 42.)

On taking up this interesting subject, we intended to have confined our observations to some eight or ten papers, which would have included some brief remarks on the metals and minerals which have been and are still found in such rich abundance in, under, and about Carn Brea; but it has so grown upon us, that we have more than doubled our prescribed space without fulfilling our intention. Having, however, traced most of the other leading particulars in its history down to the Norman conquest, perhaps it will be well to pause, in order to devote a brief space to the notice of these valuable mineral productions for which Carn Brea and its vicinity has been celebrated immemorially. Of the precise time at which our Cornish ancestors became miners, we have, unfortunately, no means of ascertaining; but, by attending to the circumstances leading to that result, and by tracing it to its source, we shall of necessity be carried back to a very remote period. That circumstance, we apprehend, was the arrival of the Phœnicians on the coast of Cornwall, which, according to the best authorities, must have been at least six hundred, and according to some authors not less than a thousand years before the Christian era. That the ancient Cornish had found tin previous to the arrival of the Phœnicians, there can be little doubt; but that they knew its value, or that they had applied it to any really useful purpose, is very improbable. On the manner in which this valuable mineral production was first discovered History is silent, and whatever may now be offered on that head must be little better than conjecture. It is, however, a generally accredited fact, that Cornwall was once very thickly wooded, and perhaps it might have been so in what, speaking comparatively, we may denominate its primeval state. At that period the inhabitants of Cornwall were probably in little, if any thing, better than a state of savage barbarism. But the human species, destitute of civilization, are competent to appreciate the most prominent of those blessings apportioned them by Nature. Hence we invariably find the Indian tribes, as they are now generally denominated, so strongly attached to their native woods, as to hold them in the highest veneration. And with regard to our own ancestors, we have already seen that certain of their forests, under Druidical influence, were actually deemed sacred. The population of Cornwall in those times is universally acknowledged to have been considerable. The climate probably had not then assumed that hospitable character which it affects at present, and our ancestors were altogether destitute of those comfortable habiliments with which their more fortunate posterity are so comfortably enveloped; consequently the demand for fuel, for culinary and other purposes, could not have been inconsiderable. Coals there were none. And their woods were far too valuable to be sold indiscriminately under the hand of the feller: hence brushwood and turf were the principal, if not the only, articles used by them as fuel. A great part of their turf were taken from the different moors, where they were not confined to the surface merely, but were wont to cut to a considerable depth after the peat. It is well known that these turf formed an article of fuel almost equal to coals; and even down to modern days they have been used abundantly by the poor of Cornwall, under the appellation of "pudding turf." It is equally well known, that the Cornish moors once contained an almost incredible quantity of tin.

No doubt this tin was washed from the backs of the different lodes by successive floods, until numerous and valuable deposits were accumulated in the channels of the different brooks and rivers, and the other gullies and cavities of these moors. And it was undoubtedly in the taking of these turf that the ancient Cornish first discovered that metal which has ultimately proved of such inestimable value, not only to them and their posterity, but to the whole civilized world. Such, probably, is the manner in which tin was first discovered, and such the antiquity of the mining history of Carn Brea.

(To be continued.)

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin state that the numerous political and military questions which arise from the construction of iron railroads have led to the formation of a commission, consisting of several persons, both military and others, whose discussions are already completed. The commission is quite favourable to the construction of iron railroads, and requires only two conditions—the determination of the breadth of the road, and the form and size of the waggons, that the railroad may be used for the conveyance of troops.

FRENCH THEORY AND ENGLISH PRACTICE.—It is not a little singular, that, while England is making so great a progress in the actual establishment of railways, the French have published a much larger number of works on their mathematical theory; although this is, perhaps, not by any means the first instance in which the same state of things has occurred. A Colonel de Fambour has just added to the rather long list of publications by his countrymen on the subject, a very elaborate book of calculations on railway theorems, in which he lays down his positions rather more dogmatically than his little experience (all apparently gained in England) seems to warrant. —*Mechanics Magazine.*

RAILROAD IRON.—Bills have been obtained this session of Parliament for near 1100 miles of road, requiring for rails, chairs, carriages, and other works, at least 220,000 tons of iron, independently of that required for roads, for which Bills had been previously obtained, and are now in active preparation; these will amount to about 70,000 tons, making a total of about 290,000 tons probably in requisition for the next four years. To this may be added iron for several extensive railroads now in course of survey, and for which Bills will be solicited in the next session of Parliament. When the iron required for railroads in this country is added to what will be in demand for roads now in actual progress in the United States, and on the continent of Europe, we think that the ironmasters of this country may fairly look forward to a greatly increased demand for their produce for some time. With respect to the United States railroads, the following extract from the *American Railroad Journal*, will give our readers a tolerable idea of their extent:—"Railroads in the United States, either actually under contract or in progress of being surveyed, amount to more than 3000 miles; each yard of rails weighs sixty-two and a half pounds; consequently, to lay a double line, this distance will take 750,000 tons of iron." The whole of this iron must be taken from the British market; and from this and other circumstances, we may confidently expect a long continuation of the present prosperous state of the trade.

LIGHT LACE VEILS.—Mr. Babbage gives the following account of the lace made by the *phalaena pandilla*, a caterpillar. The invention is by a gentleman of Munich. He makes a paste of the leaves of the plant which is the usual food of the species of caterpillar he employs, and spreads it thinly over a stone or other flat substance; then, with a camel-hair pencil dipped in olive oil, he draws upon the coating of paste the pattern he wishes the insects to leave open. The stone being placed in an inclined position, a species of caterpillar which spins a strong web is laid at the bottom, and the insects commencing from that point, cut and spin their way up to the top, carefully avoiding any part touched by the oil, but devouring all the rest of the plant. These veils have not a great deal of strength, but they are surprisingly light. One of them, measuring twenty-six inches and a half by seventeen inches, weighed only 1.51 grain; a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these veils are made weighs 4½ grains, whilst one square yard of silk gauze weighs 137 grains, and one square yard of the finest patent net weighs 622½ grains.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF PLANTS IN COAL MINES.—The most beautiful example I have ever witnessed is that of the coal mines of Bohemia. The most elaborate imitations of living foliage on the painted ceilings of Italian palaces bear no comparison with the beautiful extinct vegetable forms with which the galleries of these instructive coal mines are overhung. The roof is covered as with a canopy of gorgeous tapestry, enriched with festoons of most graceful foliage flung in wild irregular profusion over every portion of its surface. The effect is heightened by the contrast of the coal-black colour of these vegetables with the light ground-work of the rock to which they are attached. The spectator feels transported, as if by enchantment, into the forests of another world; he beholds trees, of form and character now unknown upon the face of the earth, presented to his senses almost in the beauty and the vigour of their primeval life; their scaly stems and bending branches, with their delicate apparatus of foliage, are all spread forth before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing faithful records of extinct systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which the relics are the infallible historians. Such are the grand natural herbaria wherein these most ancient remains of the vegetable kingdom are preserved in a state of integrity little short of their living perfection, under conditions of our planet which exist no more. —*Dr. Duckland.*

Just published, price 6s., with six Engravings, No. VIII. of

THE MINING REVIEW.

Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Corn Metcalf District, Cornwall—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering—6. Schaufelen's Hot-Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEA: Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equisetia—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Felspar—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—Tin Boudes—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Cementation of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platina and Gold in the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Gongo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capulaplan—Address.—MISCELLANEA—NOTES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swanscombe—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Tickenings in Cornwall—Produce of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.

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Contents of No. VII. of the MINING REVIEW.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS—On Mining Companies—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Gongo, in Brazil—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capulaplan—Address.—MISCELLANEA—NOTES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS—APPENDIX.

THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, price 7d., and may be had of all newsmen in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

WHEELS HARMONY and MONTAGUE MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that the Directors have this day made a further CALL of ONE POUND per share, to be paid on or before the 28th inst., either at the office of the Company, or at the Mining Office, No. 12, Pancras-lane, London, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.

18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street. C. F. KIRKMAN, Secretary.

August 6.

FOREIGN MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

SECRETARY.	OFFICE.	PART. DAY.	BOARD DAY.	GENERAL MEETINGS.
Anglo-Mexico.	James Farrell	7, St. Helen's-pl.	15th.	1st and 2d Tu.
Bolivar	Alex. Allen	9, Austin-frs.	1st.	Alt. Thu. at 12 March 31
Colombian	John Chapman	3, Freeman's-st.	15th.	Alt. Thu. at 2 3d Thurs. in June 8 Dec.
New Granada	Fred. Grellet	22, Austin-frs.	1st & 2d at 12	Alternate Tues
Copago	J. B. Ford	52, Broad-street	15th.	Monday at 11 1st Thu. May
General Min.	J. M. Maude	32, G. Winches-st.	15th.	Wednes. at 1
Mexican	B. Mountney	26, Throgmorton-st.	1st Tu.	Alt. Frid. at 12 1st Thu. May
Nat. Brazilian	J. Luckombe	8, Tokenhouse-yd.	1st Tu.	Alt. Frid. at 12 1st Thu. May
St. John d'el R.	John Mather	15, Old Broad-st.	15th.	1st Wed. and day before Fkt.
Unit. Mexican				

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Hayle Railway Company	Rectory-house, London-wall.	6th Aug.	2.
Mexican and South American	9, New Broad-street.	9th	1.
Hibernian Mining Company	6, Austin-frs.	10th	12.
British Copper Mining Co.	George and Vulture Tavern	10th	1.
Union Gold Mining Company	Ditto	12th	1.
North Midland Railway	London Tavern	23d Sept.	1.
Cornwall Great United		20th.	

CALLS.

St. Hilary Mining Company	5s.	8th Aug.	Barnet, Hoare, and Co.
North Consols Mining Company	1s.	10th	Barnet and Co.
Carn Grey Mining Company	1s.	12th	Dewett and Fowlers.
Hayle Consols Company	1s.	10th	Wright and Co.
Albion Copper Company	1s.	15th	Barnet and Co.
Alliance Gas Company	1s.	20th	Ladbroke and Co.
National Brazilian Company	1s.	10s.	1st Sept.
Borough of St. Marylebone Bank	5s.	3d	9, Cavendish-square.
Blaise Bridge Mining Company	1s.	5th Nov.	Williams, Deacon, and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Anglo-Mexican Mint	6s.	1st December.
Copago Mining Company	1s.	1st September.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CANDONIA MINING COMPANY.—The reports of this Company, as well as several others, are unavoidably postponed until our next.

WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—The letter of Messrs. VAUX and FONDILLI came too late for insertion, but shall appear in our next.

G. M. begs to inform the Canterbury Correspondent that no letters have yet come to hand.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 6, 1836.

A meeting of the shareholders in the West Cork Mining Company took place on Wednesday last at Salvador House, the offices of the Company; but as the standing regulations of this discreet board of management are against the admission of any but actual shareholders, and as we should think it too great a sacrifice to buy a share to qualify us to attend, we can give only an outline of the proceedings of the day: this we obtained of a shareholder, from whom it oozed out with fearful reluctance, who would not drop a word to injure the concern, or rather the market value of the shares; but this we learned—that he returned mortified and disappointed; he anticipated a dividend of at least five per cent., and, from the report at last meeting, he no doubt had a right to entertain this expectation. The shareholders were then assured that 16,000*l.* worth of produce were on hand, and 160,000*l.* worth in sight.* Out of this quantity thirty-one tons of copper ore has been sold, which produced 345*l.* 7*s.* How much of this insignificant amount may be profit we will not trouble ourselves to predict; but as the cost of salaries and offices at Salvador House are very heavy (although we understand they have been recently somewhat reduced), it must be quite unnecessary for us to enter into any inquiry respecting the state of the balance sheet—heavy expenses and no returns need no comment. In this unfortunate state of things we are given to understand the directors have resolved not to draw their sa-

laries until the concern will pay five per cent., except the managing director of the affairs of the Company, who receives 800*l.* per annum for his services, and who is admitted on all hands to be a *quæst*. But, however, the shareholders were sent home with assurances, still more confidently made, that, from further scientific inquiries, it has been ascertained that the *West Cork Mines* far exceed in richness and value any estimation that has ever been made, and all that is wanting to enable them to make splendid returns is a working capital; for which, no doubt our readers will recollect from our observations made upon this company some months ago, an extra number of shares were to be issued at 15*l.* per share, to enable the directors to raise 55,000*l.*, in addition to the 165,000*l.* paid up; but in which project they appear to have been singularly unfortunate, as only 300 of the shares have been paid upon. Has our former observations had any weight with the public to deter them from embarking in this hazardous adventure, or the shareholders from risking any more of their money? If the public or the shareholders could place any confidence in the reports of the directors, surely subscribers for 1100 shares at 15*l.* per share might be found, especially as the 15*l.* shares are to be placed upon a par with those that have already paid 50*l.* per share. We ventured some time since to predict that all these calculations were founded in ignorance and delusion, and they would end in misfortune to the shareholders: we have seen no cause at present why we should retract this opinion, but every thing to confirm it.

We do hope the shareholders of the "West Cork Mining Company" will give a fair portion of credit to the *Mining Journal* for having assisted in obtaining a revision and reduction of the expenditure of Salvador House; and in return we will give them one word more of advice, which is, that they should take into their serious consideration the value of the services of their managing director: we do think 800*l.* per annum a cruel and unjust tax upon a body of shareholders, who have embarked a large capital, for which they are receiving no remunerative returns; we recommend them to persevere, and they will accomplish all that is important and desirable on the head of economy.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The fluctuation in the funds this week has been considerable, owing, in a great measure, to the demise of that successful capitalist, N. M. Rothschild. Towards the close of the week the Money Market has been firm, more business having been done both in the British and Foreign houses than for some time past. Spanish Bonds have fluctuated $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., having opened at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ and fell to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, but leaving off at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. Passive Bonds 114. Deferred 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Portuguese New Bonds closed firmly at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ time. In the Three per Cents. ditto an improvement took place, leaving off at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ money, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ time. Brazilian 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colombian 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. French Three per Cent. Rentes 80*l.* 75*c.* Dutch Stock 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fives 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Share Market but little has been doing. In consequence of the throwing out of Stephenson's Railway Bill, and the strong remarks of the Duke of Richmond upon the notice of his intended motion, a complete panic has seized the holders, having been as low as 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Gibbs's $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Rennie's $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Cundy's 1 dis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBORNE, AUGUST 4.—Average standard, 139*l.* 13*s.*; average produce, 7; average price, 7*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of ore, 2625; quantity of fine copper, 184 tons 15 cwt.; total amount, 18,588*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; average standard of last sale, 135*l.* 10*s.*; produce, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SWANSEA, AUGUST 3.—The standard has given way a little. The sales of copper ores this ticketing is 1683 tons; amount 17,204*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

After the most costly and prolonged contest in the two Houses, and upwards of eighty days in committees, Stephenson's line of railway has followed the fate of Rennie's, Cundy's, and Gibbs's, and was thrown out on Tuesday afternoon in the Lords' committee, by a majority of seventeen to eight peers. The resolution which disposed of it was as follows:—"That it is inexpedient to proceed further with this Bill during the present session." The minority was Richmond, Ducie, Portland, Stratford, Queensberry, Glengall, Beaufort, Westmorland. The majority—Cumberland, Verulam, Warwick, Bayning, Monson, Mountford, Wynford, Redesdale, Lake, Strangford, De Lisle, Abingdon, Gage, Clanricarde, Teynham, Exmouth, Berwick. Two only of the minority, and four of the majority, voted without hearing the discussion or evidence. The decision therefore, as far as regards attendance, was *bona fide*. The principal reasons for rejection were the decided objection of the great majority of the inhabitants of Brighton to Stephenson's line, and appearance in the Lords' committee of the Brighton Junction Railway, a line uniting Brighton with the London and Dover (south-eastern) at Hoxted, a cutting of not more than thirty miles. The announcement of the result at the Stock Exchange was received with three loud cheers. Brighton will have to wait another year for railway connexion with the metropolis. The contest is reputed to have cost upwards of 100,000*l.*, and to have been remarkably profitable to the legal profession.

STANNARIES COURTS BILL.

The following clauses were added in committee during the progress of the above Bill:—

Clause (A).—And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, on the application of any party to any action or suit, on the common law side of the said court of the vice-warden, and on special and sufficient cause shown by affidavit to the satisfaction of such Court of King's Bench, that an impartial or sufficient trial cannot be had in such court of the vice-warden, to remove by writ of certiorari, all proceedings which may have been had in such action or suit, and to deal therewith, and to make such order respecting the same, and the future trial of such action or suit, as is usual in the said Court of King's Bench in such like cases, and to such last mentioned court shall seem meet: so that there may be an impartial and sufficient trial of all matters put in issue by such action or suit.

Clause (B).—Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall apply to, or affect, or extend, or be considered as extending, to the county of Devon, or the stannaries within the said county, except as to the service in the said county of Devon, of any writ of subpoena issuing out of such vice-warden's court, as hereinafter provided.

EAST CORNWALL MINING ASSOCIATION.—At the Assizes at Launceston a verdict was obtained on Monday, the 1st August, against the party who took forcible possession of the Beacon Mine, near Roche, belonging to this association.

STEAM IN RUSSIA.—It is a remarkable circumstance, that Mr. Cockrell, in his manufactory at Sarag, is now preparing twenty-seven steam-engines for manufactories of beet-root sugar, and thirty steam-carriages for railroads, all for Russia.

BRIGHTON.—The inhabitants of this place felt the greatest joy on hearing the fate of Stephenson's Railroad Bill in the committee of the House of Lords. All their hopes depended on the independence of the Peers; and they feel deeply that it is to them only they are obliged for this escape from injury. The monstrous project for a line of railroad from Vauxhall through the Vale of Mickleham and Beeding Level, to Shoreham, calling it a Brighton railroad, is at last set at rest; and we calculate, never to appear again. We understand many of the influential inhabitants are determined to celebrate this purity of conduct in the House of Lords by a public dinner.—*Brighton Gazette*.

RAILWAYS.—Some idea of the employment which railways will find for the labouring classes, may be formed from the fact, that at this moment between 10 and 11,000 men are employed on the London and Birmingham railway only.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH IRON—HARDWARES & CUTLERY.

It appears, from a Parliamentary Return, that the quantities of foreign iron in bars or unwrought, &c. &c., imported into the United Kingdom in 1835, amounts to upwards of 21,150 tons; of which, during the same period, there has only been 2635 tons exported, while the amount of British bar iron exported is 94,383 tons; bolt and bar iron, 13,331 tons; pig iron, 33,073 tons; cast iron, 12,604 tons; iron wire, 540 tons; anchors and grapnels, 2346 tons; hoops, 13,959 tons; nails, of all other sorts except ordnance, 20,182 tons; old iron for re-manufacture, 595 tons; and unwrought steel, 2810 tons: making a grand total of 194,590 tons! The document from the Custom House is entitled a "Return of British hardware and cutlery, exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1835; distinguishing the countries to which exported, and the declared value thereof:—"

Countries to which exported.	Declared value.	Tons.
United States of America	£978,491	11,062
Asia	105,300	1,004
British West Indies	93,661	1,134
Brazil	85,096	1,143
British Colonies in North America ..	84,259	1,202
Mexico and States of South America ..	74,893	816
Germany	74,490	570
Foreign West Indies	48,329	721
France	43,272	315
Italy	42,959	372
Holland	36,195	303
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	33,162	290
Africa	30,567	383
Russia	24,033	197
Spain and the Canaries	19,608	148
Belgium	16,691	142
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man ..	10,058	75
Turkey and Continental Greece	7,106	55
Gibraltar	5,940	60
Norway	3,646	46
The Ionian Islands	3,459	33
Prussia	3,451	48
Malta	3,432	22
Denmark	2,263	27
Morea and Greek Islands	1,400	11
Sweden	1,271	9

£1,833,042 20,197

A writer in a contemporary, who seems to have had access to the returns of past years, says, "In 1833, they amounted to 1,434,421*l.*; in 1834, to 1,466,361*l.*; and last year, to 1,833,042*l.*; being an increase of twenty-three per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase for the same period in cotton goods exported was seven per cent.; in silk, six per cent.; in woollen, eighteen per cent. Since the year 1820, the exports of hardware and cutlery have doubled in value. All the other branches of hardware, viz. the brass and copper manufactures, those of tin and pewter, of plate and plated ware, watches and jewellery, are equally flourishing; and the exports, as respects them, have also doubled in value since 1820. The exports of every description of hardware, with iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, amounted in value to 3,789,206*l.* in 1830; and last year, to 6,134,625*l.*"

PATENTS RECENTLY GRANTED.

TO JOHN ERICSSON, of the New-road, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, for his improved engine for communicating power for mechanical purposes.—[Sealed 24th July, 1836. Inrolled in the Petty Bag Office, Jan. 1831.]

TO JOHN HANSON, of Huddersfield, in the county of York, plumber and brazier, for his invention of certain improvements on locomotive carriages.—[Sealed 31st August, 1836. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, Feb. 1831.]

TO JOHN ERICSSON, of Albany-street, Regent's-park, in the county of Middlesex, civil engineer, for his invention of an instrument for ascertaining the depth of water in seas and rivers.—[Sealed 14th November, 1835. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, May, 1836.]

TO JOSEPH HUDWORTH SHARP, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., and WILLIAM FAWCETT, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, civil engineer, for their invention of an improved mode of introducing air into fluids, for the purpose of evaporation.—[Sealed 20th October, 1830. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, April, 1831.]

TO THOMAS BRAMLEY, gentleman, and ROBERT PARKER, Lieutenant in the royal navy, both of Mousley Priory, in the county of Surrey, for their having invented certain improvements on locomotive and other carriages, or machines applicable to rail and other roads; which improvements, or parts thereof, are also applicable to moving bodies on water, and working other machinery.—[Sealed 4th November, 1830. Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, May, 1831.]

TO JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS, of Chase Cottage, Pancras Vale, in the Hampstead-road, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, for an improvement in the art of manufacturing iron and steel, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.—[Sealed 4th July—six months for inrolment.]

TO MATTHEW HEATH, of Farnival's-lane, in the city of London, Esq., for new mechanical combinations for obtaining power and velocity applicable to the propelling of vessels, raising water, and to machinery of various descriptions, being a communication from a foreigner residing abroad.—[Sealed 11th July—six months for inrolment.]

TO ELISHA HAYDON COLLIER, of East India Cottage, City-road, in the county of Middlesex, formerly of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of North America, civil engineer, for his invention of an improvement or improvements in steam-boilers.—[Sealed 13th July—six months for inrolment.]

HUDDESFIELD BANKING COMPANY.—The ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Huddersfield Banking Company was held in the Court-house on Wednesday-week; Joseph Armitage, of Millsbridge House, Esq., in the chair. The report of the board of directors was highly satisfactory. A dividend of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the profits of last year was declared, and the sum of 10,000*l.* added to the reserve surplus fund, after paying the dividend. On the motion of John Brooke, Esq., the shareholders unanimously voted a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas to Hugh Watt, Esq., the manager, in testimony of their approbation of his valuable services. The shareholders in the afternoon of the day entertained the directors, trustees, and manager of the bank at a public dinner at the George Hotel, as a mark of respect and gratitude for their able and zealous attention to the general interests of the bank.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The next meeting will be held at Bristol, on the 23d of August next, and will be continued each day throughout the week. The Marquis of Lansdowne, president elect, will take the chair on the evening of the first day.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM MAY 3 TO JULY 26 INCLUSIVE:—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation	£17,940,000
Deposits	14,426,000
	£32,435,000

Securities	£28,315,000
Bullion	6,926,000
	£35,241,000

THE COAL MINERS' CASE.—The cause of the great rise on the price of coal lately has been attributed to the operative coal-miners, by their demanding and standing out for higher wages. We have repeatedly shown that when a mere trifle is added to the wages of labour, the coal proprietors immediately make a great noise—a great demand is made in the rising market—the coal hills are cleared, and the price to the consumer goes on to advance, till the proprietor coolly pockets cent. per cent. over a fair profit, and the operative upon whom all the blame rests has not perhaps added to his scanty income above ten per cent. Say, that the wagon of coals, previous to the rise, cost the consumer 8*s.*, and 1*s.* the wagon for dross, this would give the coal-merchant a fair profit over his outlay. The operative coal-miner demanded and received 1*s.* per wagon advance, and nothing for his out-put of dross. The coal proprietor now demands, and receives, 12*s.* a wagon for round coal, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for dross. He must therefore now pocket, above paying his workmen, and a formerly fair profit on the round coal, 3*s.*, and on the dross 1*s.* 6*d.*—being no less than 4*s.* 6*d.* wrung from the public for every shilling paid to the operative as wages!—*Glasgow Liberator*.

HYDROSTATIC CARRIAGE.—A mechanic of Haunkenzell, in Rhenish Bavaria, named Schmidbauer, has invented a carriage of very simple machinery, which he puts in motion by the application of the hydrostatic process. This vehicle runs on the ordinary roads at the rate of about sixteen leagues an hour. The model of it has been purchased by an English house.—*Journal du Commerce d'Amster.*

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Uny, August 1.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level east of the engine-shaft is three feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin ore. There is no alteration in the forty-four fathom level west of the engine-shaft since my last. The lode in the rise against Gooding's shaft is four feet wide, producing tin ore. The lode in Gooding's shaft is three and a half feet wide, not rich. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level east of Gooding's shaft is two and a half feet wide, producing tin ore. The lode in the rise, west of Cock's shaft, is three feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin ore. The lode in the winze, west of Cock's shaft, is about two and a half feet wide, producing tin ore. At Buckett's, Ashton's shaft is twenty-one fathoms under the adit level. The lode in Buller's shaft is one and a half feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore; continuing to clear and repair the twenty fathom level west of the said shaft. We have set the adit level to drive west of Ashton's shaft, and a pitch in the back of the said level, at 2s. 9d. from 20s. for copper ore. At Clijah, the tin lode in the twenty fathom level west of the engine-shaft is about three feet wide, not rich. The copper lode in the said level, east of the aforesaid shaft, is about one and a half feet wide, composed of spar, mundle, and copper ore. We shall sample about twenty-seven tons of copper ore this week. RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Leeds, July 30.—I have nothing particular to report since my last. **Wheal Leeds New Engine-Shaft.**—This is now ten fathoms two feet under the old thirty fathom level, and eight fathoms two feet under the present new thirty fathom level; we calculate, by Saturday next (our setting day), the shaft will be down within four or five feet of the forty cross-cut. We propose driving, which will be two fathoms or more under the old forty, and which will nearly bring us on the old bottoms stopped formerly.

Thirty Fathom Level Driving East.—There is no alteration in the appearance of the lode, yet the ground is still hard.

Eastern Slopes in the Thirty Fathom Level.—The four men working there at 40s. per fathom, and ten tribute have taken some ground at 2s. 3d.

Clean.—Tribute between the twenty and thirty fathom levels, opposite the cross-cut, from our new engine-shaft to the old workings; the other tributers continue to work their ground. We sampled on Tuesday fifteen tons of ore; we should have dressed in four or five tons more, but owing to most of the western mines sampling, there was a great scarcity of dressers.

C. N. BEATER.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that our prospects at Trevidig mine are rapidly improving. On Monday last we commenced driving east on Griffiths' lode, where it is eighteen inches wide—good work for tin. We have intersected the same lode on the western side of the fluecan, where we have not yet had sufficient time to open it; but there is little doubt of our finding it good on that side, as well as the eastern side of the fluecan. In the ten fathom level west on Lyon's lode, we find good stones of tin ore, and from the appearance of the lode, we are in daily expectation of an improvement. We commenced a rise in the back of the same level, where we have a lode that would afford tributers a fair remuneration for their labour at one-third tribute. We have suspended the rise and shall now commence sinking a winze immediately under it, where there is also a good branch of tin ore, and before we have sunk it to a twenty fathoms level, and communicated with Wood's shaft, which we are now sinking below the ten fathom level, we have no doubt that we shall have laid open an extensive piece of profitable ground; but it grieves us to find that in this season of the year we have no means of returning the tin that could and ought to be broken. At Busworgie mine we are proceeding regularly with our levels, winzes, &c., but have no material alteration since my last. At this mine (Hayle Consols) we are sinking the engine-shaft satisfactorily, but it has not yet drained Edmond's lode sufficiently to enable us to sink on it.

J. TREBILCOCK.

ALBION COPPER COMPANY.

August 2.—Wheal Liberty engine-shaft is sunk under the sixty fathom level about seven fathoms—the ground has a favourable appearance. The lode in the sixty fathom level west from engine is still large, producing large and good stones of ore, but not rich. The lode in the sixty east on the caunter is about eighteen inches wide, at present poor; here we may expect a change for the better soon, judging from the width of the winze under the forty-seven, which is before this end some fathoms; the lode in this winze will produce three tons per fathom. The forty-seven east on the caunter will produce three tons of ore per fathom, of good quality. The forty-seven east from cross-cut on the north lode will produce about one ton per fathom. Our pitches were set on Saturday last, just at the same tribute as the month before, which the board will perceive by our setting report. The lode in Wheal Mithian engine-shaft is still very large, at present hard. The lode in the twenty fathom level east is about two feet wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the ten fathom level west of shaft, on the south lode, is kindly, producing lead and silver ore. We intend sampling on the 9th inst. about sixty tons. JOHN MIDDLETON.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—Sinking the Diagonal shaft under the sixty-two fathom level; we do not find it improved since my last report. Driving the thirty fathom level east from Letcher's shaft; the lode is large, composed of spar, peach, mundle, some black and yellow ores. Still driving the sixteen fathom level north from Little whim-shaft; not cut any lode as yet. Sinking Bartle's shaft under the twelve fathom level still continues, just as stated in my last report. Sinking Knight's shaft under the twelve fathom level; a large lode, with a small quantity of yellow ores. Quarry shaft is made a regular thoroughfare from surface to the adit level, and are now drawing away the stuff. Last week, in driving from the new adit eastward on some gozzen branches, we consider them very promising for making copper ore, particularly as they come together in going east; and I have no doubt but that they will make a strong and large lode. Driving the ten fathom level east from Williams' within the last week; the lode has turned out more copper ore than ever it did before, and at this time has a very good appearance. Driving the twenty-four fathom level east from John's shaft, the lode is large and coarse. Still stopping under Trezise's bottoms; we find no change in the lode since my last report. The men have been cutting a pit, &c. in the thirty fathom level, to get in course for sinking under the level. We are doing all we can, and getting as much ore ready as possible; we expect to sample to-morrow week. Our tributers continue to work with good spirit, and are increasing in number.

Tribute Setting for August.—Late pitch at Little whim-shaft to extend from the shaft as far west as the cross-cut, and from the bottom of the deep adit eight fathoms below, by two men and no more; adventurers to dress the ores for one month.—Sett at 5s. in the pound. Late pitch at Little whim-shaft to extend from the shaft as far east as the Ladder winze, and from the back of the eight fathom level, as high as the deep adit, by four men, for one month.—Sett at 7s. in the pound. Late pitch at Ladder winze to extend from the winze as far east as Footway shaft, and from the back of the eight fathom level as high as the deep adit, by two men and no more.—Sett 7s. in the pound. Late pitch in Footway shaft to extend from the shaft as far east as Barker's shaft, and from the back of the eight fathom level as high as the deep adit, by two men and no more, for one month; adventurers to dress the ores.—Sett at 7s. in the pound. Late pitch at Letcher's shaft to extend from the cross-course, as far east as to adjoin Henry Trewheth's former pitch, and from the bottom of the deep adit eight fathoms below, by two men, one month.—Sett 4s. in the pound. Late pitch in the Great lode to extend from Oates' rise, as far west as to point of still in adit, and ten fathoms east, by two men and no more, for one month; adventurers to dress the ore.—Sett at 10s. in the pound. Late pitch to extend within ten fathoms of Footway shaft, and twenty fathoms east, and from the bottom of deep adit as high as the tokes may rise and discover, by two men and no more, for one month; adventurers to dress the ore.—Sett at 13s. in the pound. Late pitch to extend from the cross-course as far west as to join Hugh Oates' pitch, and from the back of deep adit ten fathoms above, by two men, two months.—Sett at 12s. in the pound. A new pitch to extend from Letcher's shaft, as far east as John's shaft, and from the back of sixteen fathom level eight fathoms above, by two men, one month.—Sett at 7s. in the pound. A new pitch to extend from Letcher's shaft fifteen fathoms west, and from the back of the thirty as high as the bottom of the twenty-fourth level, by two men, one month.—Sett at 7s. in the pound. THOMAS TIPPETT.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.
July 30.—The lode in the eleven fathom level going east is increased to two feet and a half wide, composed of fluecan and mundle, not rich for silver, but very regular, and appears to be getting larger. The lode at the same level west continues large, with a fluecan eight inches wide on the north wall, similar to the western shaft. The lode in the twenty fathom level east continues very regular, with a small branch of spathos of iron on the north part, which is a good indication of silver. The lode in the slopes in the back of the twenty is large, with a great deal of white iron, interspersed with lead. I have just had the stuff cleared from the bottom of the twenty fathom level, and can plainly see the lode with wire silver and blue oxide, mixed with spathos of iron; if there is a possibility of sinking in the bottom of the level before the lode is intersected in the shaft, it shall be done, to ascertain whether it continues going down; if so, it will confirm my opinion, and that of others, that it is the top of a bunch, and that it will improve in depth. JAMES CARPENTER.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.

Eastern District, July 28.—Our north lode at Wheal Prosper is still poor, but very kindly. I have stopped the south end and put the men at Wheal Jenkin, in a very large bottom we have cleared. The lode is eight feet wide and very good. We have not drawn any of the work to the surface yet, but shall to-morrow. This is a very promising thing indeed, and speaking very loud for Wheal Jenkin below the adit. The men in the back of the adit are breaking a quantity of tin stuff, and never better than it is now. The men driving on the lode twenty fathoms west of the great back are breaking very good work, and the lode very promising indeed. The end east is in the country, the lode being very hard for driving on, and we want to communicate that level to the great back as quick as possible, then we shall have a very great advantage for breaking tin stuff speedily. We are down four fathoms below the adit in Bullock's shaft. We hope to get down ten fathoms by the end of August. We are clearing a shaft in Greenhill's lode, in order to draw the stuff from the adit cross-cut driving towards Bullock's shaft; it will also be advantageous when we drive west on Greenhill's lode. We hope to finish the repairs in Wheal Julia shafts next week, then we shall begin to break tin stuff. Our surface operations are going on satisfactorily. JAMES CLYMO.

ROYAL POLBEROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 2.—I beg to inform you that the amount of our tin sold last Saturday (which transaction was not concluded until late yesterday) amounted to 345l. 11s. 4d., being the last sale for July month, making a total of 1735l. 15s. 7d. The general appearances of the mine are as in my last report. DANIEL ALDER.

CARN GREY MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—Since my last the lode at Boscopa has improved, and we are still producing some good tin for the deep adit. Pitt's lode is not so good, but still has a promising appearance. The small quantity of tin sold last week brought 84l. per ton; and when the water-power is in operation in our western ground, I hope we shall return tin very much faster. W. BROWNE.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—I have to inform you that the new engine-shaft is down about four fathoms; the ground continues very favourable. We have driven about eight feet on the Wheal Brothers lode, from Bennett's shaft, which holds quite as good as last reported. The adit end on the Wheal Brothers lode has been abandoned, as well as the adit end on the Well lode, until Bennett's shaft be holed to the adit level for the purposes of ventilation, &c. A cross-cut south of the East Cornwall (or Well lode) is commenced to intersect the new engine-shaft at this level. We have set to build, by contract, on very moderate terms, the various offices required on this mine, which are to be proceeded with immediately. J. PARROTT.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—No alterations having taken place since the detailed report given by Mr. Malchey last week, I have but very little to add. We have holed the winze from the fifty-two to the sixty-two fathom level west, which have enabled us to resume the driving this level. We have still a good bunch of ore in the winze at the thirty-five fathom level, which wears a promising appearance for continuing. The vessel for shipping our ore is now at the quay, and we hope to ship on Wednesday next. JAMES LANE.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—At Rose the prospects are still favourable, although at present we have not quite as much tin as when I reported to you last. The ground, however, is of a very encouraging description, and it is our opinion will prove very productive. At the western part of the Wheal Hope we are going on expeditiously in the working of the whim-shaft through the old workings, and have nearly completed the same to a twenty fathom level below adit. This week we shall commence putting the engine together. RICHARD ROWE.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—In continuing the cross-cut at the forty-five fathom level north of the engine-shaft, it is probable that we have passed through all the branches of quartz, and are now driving it in "killas," having (according to calculation) from six to eight fathoms further to cut the north lode. The lode in the twenty-eight fathom level east of Malchey's shaft is still promising, though not at present productive. WILLIAM PETHERICK.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—Agreeably to my promise in last week's report, every thing has been completed in proper order. We have this day set the engine at work, which, I am happy to say, went off in the first-rate style. Nothing could have been more satisfactory, and much to the credit of our engineer (Mr. West); it will now require about a week to put in footway and divide the engine-shaft from adit down to the fifteen fathom level, after which we shall commence driving the cross-cut towards the lode. RICHARD ROWE.

FOLDBRECK MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—To-day being our monthly setting, I beg to hand you the following particulars:—The ground in Stansby's engine-shaft is much the same (favourable). At Vice's shaft we have set to cut the whim-platts at the twelve fathom level east and west of the shaft. We have also set a new shaft to clear, situated to the east of Flat-rod shaft, for the purpose of prosecuting the eastern part of the mine. At Thomas's shaft the appearances are much the same as reported in my last. At Wheal Harriet the lode still continues to yield good stones of tin. With regard to the surface operations all are going on with the greatest regularity. Next Wednesday we propose selling about 2000l. worth of tin, which was broken in sinking through the lode about ten feet, being in the Flat-rod shaft. RICHARD ROWE.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—The lead lode at the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft continues equally good, if not better than hitherto reported. We expect to have for sale, in about three weeks, about fifteen tons of silver lead ore, of good quality, being the produce of driving the levels only on this lode, leaving the backs unwrought, which cannot be taken away with advantage until the levels are extended further on the lode. At the present stage of our operations the working of the backs would considerably retard the driving of those levels, delay our opening more productive ground, and manifest a very unimprudent proceeding. The ground in sinking Johnson's shaft, which, for the last week, was very hard, is now considerably softer, and we hope to reach the forty fathom level in the present month. WILLIAM PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—The tribute pitches are looking remarkably well, and we calculate on having a considerable quantity of ore at grass in the course of this month, after the whim-shaft is in proper course for drawing from the sixty-five fathom level, and the rail completed to the ore ground south of the shaft at that level. Our preparations for the crushing machine and dressing apparatus are in a forward state. THOMAS PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

August 1.—Trewthen south lode is not yet intersected at the fifteen fathom level west of Robert's shaft by driving on the cross-course; east of the cross-course it continues as productive of tin as last noticed. The ground at Corner shaft still continues very good, and we are already six fathoms below the adit level, with every hope of sinking it to the fifteen fathom level, without requiring the assistance of machinery to drain the water from it. In about a fortnight or three weeks at the farthest, we shall sample about fifty tons of copper ore, and from eight to nine of tin. WILLIAM PETHERICK.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

The ground in Campbell's shaft is at present hard. The thirty and forty fathom levels east of the engine-shaft is also hard, but the quantity of tin from these ends continues satisfactory. The pitches at the back of the thirty, forty, and sixty fathom levels are in a flourishing state. The ground west of the engine-shaft on the south lode six fathoms level is not sufficiently drained to enable us to set tribute pitches with advantage; it is good tin ground, with clay walls to the lode; and when the water is sufficiently drained from this part of the mine, we shall be able to set more profitable tribute; we have a quantity of tin stuff accumulating at the surface for the winter months, when the increase of water will enable us to increase our monthly sales of tin. S. ROBINSON.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture, August 1.—The middle lode is still in an unsettled state, disordered by clay, and by a cross-lode; the ground is very easy, and continues to let out water, as usual, from parts of the lode in the clay, but poor for tin at present. Sett to four men at two fathoms, at 30s. per fathom. The ground on the caunter is much as last reported; the lode is from eighteen inches to two feet in size, producing good work. Sett to four men one fathom, at 44l. per fathom. The lode cut in the south end is about three feet in size and lumpy, but not having the appearance of the lode we have in view, we shall drive on a little further; the ground about this lode is very easy. Sett to four men two fathoms, at 25s. per fathom, to cut the south lode. Rowe's winze on the caunter from adit level sett to sink by two men one fathom, at 2l. 10s.; the lode in this winze is about one foot in size, carrying a leader about one inch in size—good work. J. BRAY.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Lamerton, August 3.—I am supposed here to be the trial of Viriam's Homophries. The appearances of the mine were much the same on Monday as when I last wrote. JAMES STEPHENS.

TRELLIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 23.—I am glad to inform you the engine and rods work extremely well; we have the water in fork in all the shafts, and it is drained under adit in one of the winzes we attempted to sink some time since. In the engine-shaft our sumpmen are preparing to sink under the ten fathom level, and next week I purpose putting two men and two boys in each end of this level, where we shall break some saving work immediately, the ground being good, and the lode two feet wide, of a beautiful appearance, producing good ore. Williams's shaft is sunk under adit eight fathom four feet, and nearly cleared up; we intend sinking two fathoms two feet more, and then drive to communicate with the level from engine-shaft, where we shall open and leave a back of good tributers' ground. We shall likewise drive east from this shaft towards Trestrail's, which is sunk about two fathoms. In this shaft, from reports, we may expect a good lode, where I intend putting four or six men to work on Monday. Wheal Shanger shaft is sunk perpendicular in a killas, about five fathoms under adit, between the two lodes, one of which will come into the shaft ten fathoms under adit, and the other five fathoms below. Here we may expect something good. In Wheal Cleistoe we have six men sinking under adit; the ground is good and congenial for ore, but we do not expect to see the lode until we get ten fathoms below the adit, where we shall have a short cross-cut, and from the present underlay it will be in the shaft five fathoms below. In the adit on the north lode there is nothing new; the lode is small, and I intend suspending it and putting the men in one of the new places. The tributers have done well, but at present the pitch in the back of the adit is not quite so good, but even now looks much better than when we began to stop it. I hope the engine will do all her work, when properly clothed, with eight or nine bushels of coals in twenty-four hours.

July 30.—The engine continues to work well, and keep the water in fork in the different shafts, with about ten bushels of coals in twenty-four hours; and all the men are working lustily. In the sump we have every thing in order for sinking under the ten fathom level, and shall begin on Monday. In the ten fathom level the men have extended about six feet east and west of the cross-cut; the lode is two feet wide, of a beautiful appearance, producing good stones of ore; all saving work. In Williams's shaft the old men had sunk upon the wrong part of the lode, leaving the better part to the south; being so nearly down for a ten fathom level, we shall not attempt to alter it, but at that level cross-cut to the lode, and drive east and west, where I have no doubt of success: the men have sunk about three feet. In Trestrail's shaft, on this lode, the old men had sunk about three fathoms under adit, but six feet too far east, and in an ore lode. I have put four men to stop down the end, and have some good ore; the lode is large, and no doubt in depth will improve. In Wheal Shanger shaft the men have sunk four feet, the ground hard, but not unkindly for ore. In Wheal Cleistoe the men have sunk six feet; the ground is good; and, from an increase of water, we may calculate on being near the lode. We have tried the winze, and find a large lode, with good ore in it; but the water not being completely drained, I have suspended it for the present. W. SINCOCK.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

July 18.—Sinking the Diagonal shaft under the sixty-two fathom level; here the lode is large, chiefly composed of peach and mundle, with a small quantity of jack and yellow ore. We have secured and cased down Letcher's shaft, and are clearing the thirty east and west. I hope to see the end in the thirty east by my next report: in this level we find the lode very large, with beautiful specimens of yellow ore. Driving the sixteen fathom level north from Little whim-shaft in a beautiful killas country, we expect that we are near a lode that is before the end. Sinking John's shaft under the twenty-four; here the lode is small, and has not got clear of the slide as yet. Sinking Bartle's shaft under the twelve; here the lode is large; though it is not rich, it has a good appearance, composed of tender sugar spar, some stones of yellow ore, silver, lead, and some fine strong mundle, which miners in general much approve of for making copper ore. Sinking Knight's shaft under the twelve; here the lode is very large, and speedy to break, the whole of it producing some good yellow ore: from its appearance, I expect shortly to find a bunch of ore. We have halted Quarry shaft to the tributers' Gannies, in the back of the adit. The lode here is very large, nearly fifteen feet wide; and as our shaft being on one side of the lode and the tributers' Gannies on the other, we have a piece of ground to cut down to bring down the whim-kibble, and it will take a week or nine days to complete it. Still continuing to drive the new adit southward. Driving the ten fathom level, west from Williams's, on the great lode; the lode continues a good size, and has a good appearance, producing some good yellow ore. Driving the twenty-four east from John's; here the lode has got into its regular state, and completely clear of the slide; its size is three feet wide, chiefly composed of spar, with a small quantity of yellow ore. Here I expect a change for the better, as it is getting towards Bartle's shaft and under Stevens' bottoms, as you see on the plan I have sent you with this report. We have finished sinking Seymour's shaft, and have removed the men to sink on the south lode. Still continuing to stop the ground under Trezise's bottoms; the lode is large, and speedy for breaking, producing some fine yellow ore. Our tributers continue to work with spirit, as stated in our former report. We are regularly rising and dressing ore every day; and as to report the quantity, I would rather leave it a week longer, as it is exactly in the middle of the tributers' taking. THOMAS TIPPETT.

Wheal Thomas, July 30.—This mine is looking better than when I addressed you last. The wheel still continues to keep the water out of the bottom level, and the east end in this level looks better. The levels above are without alteration since my last report. In the seventeen fathom level cross-cut the ground is improved, and presents indications of being near a lode.

Wheal Hope.—In the east end of the bottom level in this mine there is a very fine lode, particularly in the bottom of the end. In the west end the lode is poor. The thirty-eight fathom level east end is looking better—west without alteration. The levels above just as when I reported last. Steam-engine works well. Ores raised to the end of July, undressed and weighed, about twenty tons. JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

August 2.—Diagonal Shaft.—The ground in this shaft is harder for sinking than it has been since the commencement. The lode is about three feet wide, intersected more with killas, and not so much gozzen as last week. In driving east at adit level the lode is three feet wide, producing some good ore, with a very promising appearance. The pitches in the back-ore still continues good for ore. In the winze sinking below this level there is very little alteration since last reported.

Ten Fathom Level East of James's Shaft.—The lode is four feet wide, two feet good ore; west of Diagonal shaft the lode is about four feet wide, three feet of which is producing ore of a fair quality. In the winze sinking below this level the lode still continues large, but coarse in quality. The ground at eleven fathom level is improved for driving since last week; the lode is not quite so large. In the eastern end of twenty fathom level the lode is from two to three feet wide, coarse in quality; no alteration in the winze sinking at this level since last reported. Driving west of Diagonal shaft the lode is about three feet wide, very good for ore; stopes in the back-ore still continue good. In sinking the winze below twenty-one fathom level the lode is about three feet wide, producing some ore, but coarse in quality.

Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—The lode in this winze is about two feet wide, and improved for ore since our last. We can report no improvement in driving east at thirty fathom level since last week. In the western end the lode is from five to six feet wide, with ore about two feet, of a low quality.

Thirty-six Fathom Level.—We have broken down the lode here during the past week; it is about three feet, but coarse in quality. C. PENROSE.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.

July 30.—Deacon's shaft is now sunk twenty fathoms one foot and a half, and there is every reason to believe that the eastern wall of the South Hove lode has been cut therein; it contains fluecan, mundle, white iron, and lead; the fluecan now in sight is about six inches thick. From the underlay it is very likely the shaft will not reach the western wall until it is sunk ten fathoms more; there are eight and a half to sink to bring the bottom of the shaft four feet under the level of the river Tamar, which will come for a fork. The deep level has been driven during the last three weeks four fathoms and a half; the ground continues unchanged. I requested Captain Williams to visit Tamar Consols (late South Hove) mine, and he found, on Thursday last, that there was a fine course of lead in the twenty-seven fathom level, a stone of which he sent me. Mr. Toplis arrived at Plymouth this morning. J. BLEWETT.

FOREIGN MINES.

MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from No. 40.)

Washing Tins (St. An).—I have to advise the completion of this improvement on the old system of the lavadero, and the next tortu ready for washing in that inclepa will be passed through the same. It has been an object of great consideration to get it finished, as washing the larger tortas in the small tin used for the lavadero, necessarily occupied a great length of time, besides consuming a great loss of silver. The lavadero would not have been completed under a couple of months to come. The small arrastre, with an undershot water-wheel, grinds beautifully; and it has been found necessary to pave the others in the same way, as hitherto to you in my last. I must leave state, that it is my candid opinion, that the trial hitherto made by grinding in arrastres, may be almost considered as useless, from the causes noticed to you in my last as to their defective construction.

I send you, as promised in my last, a statement of our resources on the 1st inst., which, you will see, agrees pretty well with the one then sent you, and in which were not included the balances or amount of salaries, which con-

stitute the difference. In begging your reference to this statement, I think it my duty to call your serious attention to the necessity of coming to a speedy decision as to whether the district is to be abandoned or not, as you cannot but be aware that, in the present state of affairs, carry on much longer with our own resources we cannot. As I said in a former letter, I do not wish to bias you either way or the other, but repeat my assertion that, in case you determine upon carrying on further operations, you should at once place at your commissioner's disposal a sum not less than 20,000l. sterling, which will enable him to act with proper energy, and set about trying at once every thing that can possibly be done to redeem the concern. I cannot assert that I entertain very sanguine hopes of ultimate success, unless some cheap and effective mode of concentration could be introduced for poor ores, which are, unfortunately, by far the most abundant in this district; or unless the mines could be patiently and perseveringly explored to the depth at which experience has shown in this country that the intermediate horrasca, which I believe, with very few exceptions, is found between the ore near the surface, and those at a much greater depth generally ceases, and discovers the lode again in its greatest richness. To this opinion (from what I have heard and read of the nature of silver veins in this republic) I hope I may not be deemed too presumptuous in adhering, notwithstanding Mr. Kurta's assertion in his report herewith, that he should have less hopes in our mines if they were deeper, for I am convinced in my own mind that our mines for the most part have now been worked to the depth at which the ore generally ceases and the horrasca commences; and that to reap any profit from them, it requires to pass through this latter with patience for, at least, two or three hundred varas. I must also state, that neither do I consider it advisable to abandon the mines, and make such a great sacrifice of property as this step would bring along with it, before the principal objects are finished.

As a proof of the patience and perseverance requisite in all mining operations, I will mention one fact, well established here, which is, that the Echarris, the former owners of the Natividad mine, who reaped a large bonanza from the same, drove the lower adit on the lode 300 varas! entirely in horrascas, and then suddenly came upon good ores. Where in any of our mines have we a trial-working of anything like this distance? The Cruceiro, or cross-cut, behind the Testera in the Frente de las Animas, to recover the lode of San Antonio, was given up in despair before reaching seventy varas! Taking all this into consideration, before you seriously determine upon abandoning the concern, and which, as I said before, must necessarily occasion such a considerable sacrifice of property, allow me to suggest whether it would not be expedient to reduce the establishment, so as to assimilate it more to a private concern, and then prosecute actively the trial-workings, without attending so much to the extraction of ores for the time being, but only to take out and reduce such as leave a decided profit, although in smaller quantities. You might then keep only two haciendas, say Socorro and Santa Ana, or only one of them, according to the production of the ores. No commissioner would be required, for, with one mining officer, one azoguero, and a person, say cashier and accountant, to direct the funds and keep the accounts of the Negotiation, you would have quite sufficient. In the mean time while trial-workings are going on in the mines, different trials could be effected in the haciendas, as to the best method of reduction of different classes of ores, which hitherto we have been prevented from devoting our attention to, from the necessity we have been placed under of turning to account every quintal of ore produced with all possible dispatch, by one and the same system of reduction, whether by barrels or patio.

But even were you to put the Negotiation on such a footing as here suggested, I look upon it as absolutely necessary that you should devote 20,000l. further to the concern, in order to enable you to carry on for four or five years; and then, if during that period nothing turned up, you would at all events have the satisfaction (though no doubt a poor one) of knowing that every thing had been tried that could possibly be done for the concern. But whatever determination you may finally come to, I hope to receive from you the earliest intimation of the same, with positive instructions, providing always, nothing has occurred in the interim to change the aspect of affairs very materially, whether in the mines or reduction department. In the mean time I shall place the Negotiation on a footing of the greatest economy, and shall even, if necessary, shut up one hacienda after another as soon as the crushing power gains on the production of ores. From the slow process of the same hitherto, from the scarcity of water in the river, the stamp-mills have been all kept going as yet, that is to say, one in each hacienda, but now the rains have begun to set in, there will very soon be a scarcity of ore for them, for Mr. Kurta is very wrong to say that Purisima gives nearly enough for the whole of our haciendas. I have already stopped any more going to San José, and shall next stop it to this hacienda, if I find it necessary.

Azoguero.—In the present state of affairs, I hardly think myself justified in taking any more steps to procure one from the north, or in putting my intention into practice, to send Mr. Fenodris to the north. I had hoped for an improvement in the mines from one week to another, but their continued depressed state is truly discouraging.

ELLIOTT TURNBULL.

COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Marmato, March 22.—*Dressing by Machinery.*—In my No. 74, I mentioned our intention of applying to one of the types the machinery, by way of experiment. Yesterday it was so far completed as to enable a trial of it to be made, and, although the machinery is in an unfinished state, it was proved sufficiently to leave no doubt of its answering most perfectly. The two English dressers were present, and admitted that neither of them, nor any one employed on the floors, could perform the work with the same degree of perfection. On this subject, I expect in a little time to be able to give you a most satisfactory proof of the advantages derivable from this new method. Mr. Hopkins has devoted much of his time and attention to bring it to its present state, and I fully believe his zealous efforts will be crowned with success.

The weather since last report has been changeable.

April 9.—*March Returns* go forward by to-day's post, addressed to you at the Mint. The assay contents of the above, and every other necessary particular, will be detailed in my next. Two holidays having intervened since the 24th ult., we, in consequence, experienced some difficulty in getting the returns ready for this post. N. L. Degenhardt has, however, by close and constant application, been able to accomplish it. You will perceive that the amount of the past month's produce is not considerable, and may, perhaps, cause some disappointment. Circumstances over which we have no control may occasionally occur to interrupt the equalization of the returns, yet this should not produce any alarm or discouragement. I have much pleasure in being able boldly to assert, that at no previous period was this establishment in such a complete state, nor with fairer prospects than at the present time. The weather has certainly been somewhat unfavourable for our operations for two months past, yet we have not experienced any thing like the drought complained of rather more than two years ago. From all appearances the rains have set in, and I have no doubt that the present month (April) will be productive of much better returns than either of the former. Our mining operations you will find detailed at some length in Mr. Degenhardt's report. The regular prosecution of the different stations on the Salto lode, with an efficient force, cannot fail to produce the quantity of mineral estimated for the present year, provided no unforeseen occurrence should take place, and the developing of the Candado mine will be the sure means of increasing the returns, so soon as it is fairly accomplished. Mr. Degenhardt and Captain Treweatha are directing their attention to this point in a very commendable manner. The erection of surface works will form an after consideration; the practical experience gained in the course of prosecuting the present surface works, will enable us to take every advantage of the locality, and to erect the required works on the most economical scale.

J. WILLIAMSON.

March.—*Cruzada Lode.*—The raising and extracting of ores have been vigorously continued upon this lode during the past month, and 1120 tons have been extracted from it.

Sources of Ores.—The bunch of hepatic pyrites which had made its appearance in the Escalastica end, and the stope, No. 53, above it, is gradually diminishing, and scarcely perceptible in the present small branches. The quantity of this kind of pyrites extracted during the last month is very little, and will, I trust, not have effected the monthly returns. The stopes Nos. 26, 31, 47, 49, and the eastern part of 49 and 53 have been entirely exhausted; and the mineral which was remaining therein has been satisfactorily cleared, and the useful timber and planks removed from them to the new working stations, which consist of the stopes Nos. 21, 23, 33, 34, and 35. The quantity of ores remaining on the surface to the 24th March, amounts to nearly 642 tons, and remains in the different stations. The Escalastica end has been driven three fathoms one foot, on account of having received better air, although far from being considered good air. The lode, which has improved by the disappearance of the hepatic pyrites, consists of a number of small white quartz branches, which run parallel, and enclose a fine-grained, very promising looking pyrites. The San José end has been continued in a very favourable bunch of ore, which has much decreased in size during the last month, and has all appearances of further decreasing; in fact, all the seven ends of the principal levels show at the present moment a very discouraging prospect, at least in the remaining five there is scarcely any mineral to be seen. The ground is very hard and wet; the latter circumstance makes the driving of the ends very expensive and troublesome, which, I am sorry to say, the pay-list will prove. In my opinion, some of those ends have a similar appearance as the ends in the Santa Ana mine, north of Stephenson's shaft; particularly so the Cruzada end, which was continued, as stated in my last, upon the northern branch, as bearing a most striking prospect in having two feet of very promising mineral. This, however, in driving two fathoms further, has been entirely exhausted, the ground has become much harder, and the horse, which separated it from the main lode, of a considerable width. We have agreed to continue the end upon the same branch, in the hope of discovering a better lode further under the hill, which we anticipate to find after the former main lode, going off to the south, will again join that branch, which is likely to oc-

cur very soon, judging from its present direction. The deep Cruzada adit is continuing satisfactory; the ground still hard, and very wet. The third Cruzada sink is continued below the San Nicolas level, and Bodmer's rise, which must be risen for very important reasons (see my report for 2nd Nov. 1835) towards the surface with all possible activity, I was obliged to discontinue for want of air. This rise having a total extent from top to bottom of fifty-nine fathoms, and above the San José level of ten fathoms, contains a very promising and extensive branch of ore. As it was impossible either to continue this rise, or to commence a ten fathom level above the José level from the top of it, for want of air, I immediately ordered a small ventilation level, to be driven only on the course of the lode, three fathoms above the José level, and to meet the end of this level, with a similar rise, ten fathoms west of Bodmer's, from the back of the José level. Both stations were commenced immediately, and, although the air is bad, 34 fathoms have been expended in each, and I think the communication will be made by the 30th April, thus enabling us to continue Bodmer's rise, rising to grass in the month of April. I also expect to effect in the course of a fortnight the communications with the José end and Illingworth's rise, which will likewise contribute considerably to effect a better ventilation for all the workings above the back of the José level.

Stopes.—With the exception of those exhausted and above-named, the rest are regularly continued for breaking ore. The quantity obtained from them is stated in the annexed tut bargain and mine report table. No. 29 is not yet exhausted, and the quantity of ore remaining therein for breaking is still considerable.

Patacon Lode.—*San Antonio End.*—A much better lode has during the whole of last month presented itself in this end, which I anticipated, judging from the most favourable appearances of the ground through which the end was driven in the first part of the month, although hardly any lode in it. The mineral from this station is now accumulating very fast, and it becomes necessary to be soon conveyed to the stamps. The lode continues eighteen inches in width, nearly all clean and fine mineral, principally consisting of marmalite and fine pyrites.

Candado Lode.—*Hernandez Adit.*—The lode in this end has entirely disappeared since the 10th March, and only a two-inch branch of black caliche is in the present end, which continues in the general direction of the main Candado lode. Eastman has driven five and a half fathoms during this month, of which four are continued upon this small leader of caliche, and I fear that this lode will continue in this poor condition for upwards of twenty fathoms; such, however, I am sorry to say, is my opinion.

March 25.—The proper conveyance of the water from the Aequila to the eight-head mill, and from thence to the Mill Hope, has been completed. The above mill may be put to work in April if required.

New Dressing Floors.—Two masons are engaged in making the necessary culverts, and a purifier for supplying the dressers with water sufficiently clean for the process. Peons are employed in forming the road for conveying the stamped ore to the floor.

Dressing Machinery.—We had no opportunity until the last few weeks to make a trial as to the practicability of concentrating the stamped ore by means of machinery. One machine has been made, and a type has been filled three times in a most satisfactory manner. The question is now placed beyond a doubt that it will supersede manual labour in all work of this nature. The regularity with which the mineral is concentrated, and the great economy of materials and labour that will follow from the application of this method of dressing mineral, will, I am fully convinced, be very considerable. We are engaged at present in fixing another machine to the next type: when this is completed they will be put to work together. An experiment will then be made, and as the reduction department is under Mr. L. Degenhardt's charge, the particulars of the degree of concentration will be detailed by him.

J. HOPKINS.

La Baja, March 31.—*Pamplona District.*—In the deep adit, Angostura, about two fathoms have been driven, so that there are still two or three more to drive to cut the main lode; the ground is much the same as for some time past. In the level which we commenced driving to the west of San Andre's sink, on that lode near the junction with it and Angostura main lode, after driving on it about four or five feet it went very small, scarce any thing more than a string. We stopped driving on this branch, and began driving on Angostura lode in the same direction, which lode has rather improved, and has increased in size from four to ten inches. We have now driven about nine feet. Stopes much the same as formerly. The lode is pretty large in some places, but very coarse on the whole.

San Antonio.—We have sunk about two fathoms more in the shaft, so that it is now rather more than five and a half fathoms below the adit. The lode here is very poor, not worth working. We have been obliged to discontinue this place on account of the very heavy rains of late, which bring down a great deal of water on this place, as the lode is very wide and hollow. I should recommend, when dry weather sets in again, to cross-cut to the north, and if nothing good is met with to discontinue this place.

Copper Lode Cross-cut.—We have driven two and a half fathoms, and have still seven or eight more to drive before I expect to cut this lode at the present depth. The ground here is pretty favourable for driving, so that we shall be in two or three months time, should the ground continue as at present. I hand you a small sketch of this mine, in order to show what we purpose doing here. The end at present is rather carrying a little too much towards the east to come in straight to where we intended; but as we are driving under the hanging wall of a lode in this direction, and the ground is much better than I expected it would be if removed further off from it, I think it is better to keep it in this direction, as it will not take us more than six or nine feet to the east of where we intended to cut it.

Santa Catalina.—*Will's End.*—One fathom has been driven here at the average width of seven feet four inches; there is yet a portion of the north part of the lode to take down. The size of the principal branch I cannot exactly state, as part of it is standing with the north side, but it still seems very good; the ore from this is not yet sampled, but I expect to have a better one than the last, as there has been a piece taken down to the north further back, which will be sampled with it.

North side of Lode.—Four men having been placed here to shoot down a piece of lode that was left standing, they have taken down about thirteen feet in length and three feet in width: this part seems likely to hold yet for some distance further on, but how much I cannot at present determine. Whether this is a branch that has come in from the north, or one that left the lode further back to the west, there is no possibility of knowing as yet; but I have not been able to trace any ore that has left the main part in that direction. The bleeds or bearing branch is nearly a foot wide in some places. If more men should not present themselves shortly, it would, perhaps, be best to take four men from Angostura to stop these backs.

The two fathoms three inches which was driven in Will's end and sampled on 27th February, yielded by my assays,

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.	silver.	gold.	silver.	gold.
Bests	3	6	1	373	12½	1235.5	41.4
2nd Bests	3	13	1	124	3	454.1	10.98
Smalls	1	17	3	98	2½	185	4.23
Seconds	15	4	0	22	½	334.4	7.6

24 1 1 2209 oz. silver at \$1 per oz. \$2209; 64.31 oz. gold at \$16 per oz. \$1027 2½; total value \$3236 2½, being the value of ore raised in two fathoms three inches of ground; but as there was a large piece of lode left standing on the north side which is not taken into this account, the estimate I gave to Mr. Illingworth will be far from being exaggerated, should the ground underneath yield in the same proportion.

Old Santa Catalina Lode.—*Dove's Floors.*—We have made a sink on this lode of ten feet deep and eight feet six inches long, or two fathoms one foot two inches of ground, the cost of which in native labour was about \$20, materials not included. The lode is about seven feet wide, consisting chiefly of hard blue quartz (part of which is yet to take down), with the bearing or principal branch from six to eight inches wide, which consists of blende, pyrites, &c. It was weighed and sampled on the 15th inst., and yielded by my assays as follows:—

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.	ozs. per ton.	ozs.	ozs.
Bests	3	11	3	35	1	125.5
Seconds	19	3	2	8	½	153.2
Smalls	2	13	2	16	½	42.7

25 8 3 321.4 oz. silver at \$1 per oz. \$321 3; 9½ oz. gold at \$16 per oz. \$155 1½; total value \$476 4½. By which it appears that this place would yield a reasonable profit when spalling, picking, stamping, dressing, materials, and loss are included. Besides, it would be proving the ground, both to sink and drive on it, as in driving east there would be considerable back stopes, and in sinking it would communicate with the eighteen fathom level. Although the ground in this lode is hard, yet it would be speedy in proportion to Santa Catalina, as it is not so solid as that lode, it having what are called in Cornwall queers, or crevices between the stones, by which they are much easier loosened. I have not been able to put men here regularly as yet, so to any of the other new places recommended when Mr. Illingworth was here (behind Will's end excepted), as most of the natives are employed in getting in their harvest, &c., which is greatly kept back by means of the bad weather we have lately had. As soon as more miners offer themselves, I intend commencing the thirty fathom level, as ordered by the board.

Eighteen Fathom Level.—This has been driven about seven and a half fathoms; the ground here is not very hard, but it is rather tough for breaking. The air is but very moderate, and continues getting worse, but I am in hopes that in a month's time, or little more, we shall get the blowing machine to work; it would have been ready sooner, but the wood could not be cut for the pipes, water-ladders, &c. However, we have had two pairs of

sawyers this last week, so that we shall soon have sufficient timber, provided they still continue to work, but the weather is much against them.

The number of native miners employed at present are as follows:—Angostura deep adit, 2; backs, 7. Santa Catalina, Will's end, 4; stopes, 4; eighteen fathom adit, 4; Dove's floors, 2. Pie de Galin, Copper lode and cross-cut, 2.—Total 25. I could increase them to forty with very good effect, and hope soon to have that number at work.

La Baja, March 30.—In Angostura I do not expect to do much good until the adit is into the sink, which I hope will be accomplished by July next.

Returns.—I am almost entirely stopped for want of copper. I have just mixed twenty tons of ore, containing about \$3000 in gold and silver, but I have only copper enough for one barrel, at which rate it will take me forty days to return it. I tried iron in the barrels again the other day, and obtained three parts copper to one of silver, so that it would be impossible to refine without a great deal of lead, and new furnaces on purpose for the operations. My returns when completed will be about \$4000.

Plans for the Board.—Having an opportunity to send by hand to Carthagena, I send the copies of the plans of Santa Catalina mine to the house there to forward to the board.

R. F. JONES.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Cata Branca.—*San Antonio, May 14.*—None of your despatches have reached this since last I had the honour to address you under date the 9th inst. I enclose gold report from 8th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

You will observe a considerable falling off in the last three days of this report in the produce of Carpenter's stamps; this I in some measure prepared you for in my last, the stope giving the greater riches being extended too far to the eastward, added to which it has been found inconvenient to keep the lode separate, chiefly from being obliged to bring away the broken ground from the north-west end, which is not productive. This end it has, in consequence of the rapid increase of water, been decided imprudent for the present to drive.

May 19.—The last post, I am happy to say, brought your long-expected despatch, No. 44, dated March 2, and the various enclosures for Captain Cotesworth were instantly forwarded to him, as also a copy of your said despatch.

The crank of the engine-wheel broke on Sunday last, and before all was made right again, the water in the mine was so increased that we have been obliged all the week to stamp chiefly from the south-east part of the lode, the produce of which from the parts now breaking is generally poor. The water is again in fork, and we are proceeding as before. A short time will again see us at the bottom of the Olho Major, of which I hope to give a good account. I cannot yet say when the new stamps are likely to be at work; they are continued to be pushed forward with all the force we can apply. No safe opportunity has yet offered for sending down the gold on hand; should such occur I shall not fail to avail of it.

EDWARD HARDING.

May 24.—Mr. Harding has already, in my absence, acknowledged the receipt of your No. 44. Since that gentleman's letter, numbered 83, under date the 19th inst., nothing of importance has taken place. The increase of water reported in the north-west end I consider merely a temporary evil. You are aware there are two sinks, Nos. 2 and 3, on the lode, a little west of us; now, it is but fair to suppose that much water has fallen into those sinks during each of the rainy seasons, and consequently, thoroughly saturated the surrounding ground to some extent, the evil of which we shall be exposed to until west of No. 2; not that I do not fully expect more water on going to hill, but I do not think we shall be inconvenienced by it, until we enter the iron formation.

In the mine, the appearances continue the same; the falling off in the gold report Mr. Harding has justly said must be attributed to the north-west end stuff, much of which is country; the level is now clear, and a few days more will get rid of it. The last hole on the second stope, south-east of engine-shaft, rose both ways, proving as close home to the Olho Major. I have, therefore, directed no more holes to be blasted there, until the present bottom of the Olho is clear, in order that I may closely examine its nature. I am sorry to say, not so much progress has been made with the new stamps as I had hoped, owing to a more than usual number of casualties; and now, owing to the many holidays, most of our native workmen have deserted us. If they (the stamps) work in June, I shall be well pleased.

No trapelo has yet offered for the gold, should; therefore, the post of tomorrow not announce the arrival of the men from England at Rio, it is my intention to send forward all on hand, say seventy-five pounds Troy, in my charge of Mr. Cox, who will then wait for and bring up the party. It but remains for me to say your establishment continues well conducted, and in good health. I enclose gold report from 15th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

W. COTESWORTH.

Conceicao.—*San Antonio, May 24.*—I had the honour to receive your Conceicao letter, No. 1, by H.M.'s packet *Sheldrake*, on the 18th inst. The contents were highly gratifying to me; but I never anticipated other than the most favourable reception of the terms submitted for your consideration respecting that property. Unquestionably, fairer could not have been arranged, could not have been desired; and I have much satisfaction in now being able to publicly acknowledge how indebted I consider myself to Senor Fide Paula Santos, for his conduct throughout the business; through his activity, good faith, and zeal, we hold our present promising position.

I have now to inform you that I yesterday returned from Conceicao. My fully expected parties I had applied for, at the latest, by the March packet, took me there sooner than I should otherwise have gone. My trip, however, was not in vain, my presence there was necessary. It is not in my power to give you any additional information; I can only repeat, that if one quarter part be true of that which is universally asserted of its riches, it will answer well.

The Deep or Gongo level has been cleared fifty fathoms; in about six fathoms they will reach a bar of harder ground, which holds forward twenty-five fathoms; a good deal of the timber has been found good. The new level commenced by Senor Logé, has been driven fifty-nine fathoms, and is now within less than ten fathoms of the gold. I have, of course, stopped its further progress, for with Englishmen a few days would reach it, for which I am not prepared. A change-house must be built at the mouth of the level, as a washing house; it will never do to get at the gold unless it can be secured. My intention is, the moment I hear of the men's arrival at Rio, to start for Conceicao, taking with me Wm. Wales (mason), and setting to work with every native mason I can put my hands upon. It will not occupy long to complete what is actually wanted, and you may rely on my doing nothing more. Nevertheless, it is evidently our interest to push to the utmost during the time allowed for trial.

W. COTESWORTH.

Gold report, from 8th to 21st May, both days inclusive, 12 lbs. 4 oz. 3 dwts. 8 grs.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Workings from the 9th to the 18th May, 9 days.—Stamps, 19 lbs. 2 oz. 13 dwts. 23 grs.—57 lbs. 14 dwts. 1 gr. From the 1st January to the 18th May, 600 lbs. 2 oz. 3 dwts. 23 grs.

[The correspondence next week.]

COAKS MINING COMPANY.

May 18.—I am glad to inform you that we have succeeded in getting down in McDonnell's shaft, which is now ten fathoms five feet under the adit, and on the 12th inst. we commenced driving the cross-cut to the lode at ten fathoms deep, and are making tolerable progress in it; the ground is tolerably favourable for breaking, but owing to so much water coming through it, we have been obliged hitherto to secure the whole with timber, and which I think will be necessary to continue for some fathoms further. It is our intention to offer the men unemployed here, a reward to complete this piece of work in a given time, but which time has not yet been decided upon. By next post, however, I shall be able to state the terms.

J. HITCHENS.

MIDSUMMER COINAGE, 1836.

SECOND PART.

	Great	Common	Overall
DEVON.			
MORWELLHAM—Crownland... Devon Smelting Co.	102	102	
CORNWALL.			
CAISTOCK—Caistock... Devon Smelting Co.	38	38	
ST. AUSTRAL—Blowing House... Daubuz and Co.			
Charlestown... Taylor and Co.			
TRURO—Calenick.			
Truro... Calenick	81	277	358
Trethellan... Grenfell and House	74	289	363
Carvedras... Daubuz and Co.	170	987	1157
Blowing House... Daubuz and Co.			
Charlestown... Taylor and Co.			
HELESTON—Huel Vor Adventurers.			
HELESTON—Huel Vor Adventurers	62	62	
Treillick... Grenfell and House	583	583	
Angarack... Bolitho	121	1	363
Chyandour... Bolitho	81	7	363
Cornish... Cornish			
Trethoweth... Daubuz and Co.	170	170	
Trethoweth... Batten			
PENANCE—Huel Vor Adventurers.			
Trethoweth... Batten	122	122	
Trethoweth... Daubuz and Co.	474	474	
Chyandour... Bolitho	127	1	312
Cornish... Cornish	127	1	312
Treillick... Grenfell and House	120	120	
Angarack... Bolitho	126	1	312
Cornish... Cornish	43	1	312
Total			3843
First Coinage			1200
Quarter's Total			2643

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Peck and J. Peck, Newgate-street, music-publishers—T. R. Prior and M. McCall, Albion-wharf, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal-merchants—J. C. Anderson, Upper Thames-street, merchants—J. W. Monk and H. C. Bivett, Lower Thames-street, victuallers—S. Hodges and W. Hodges, Judd-street, spirit-merchants—E. Harrison, H. Cox, and B. Cronwell, Sheffield, silk-manufacturers—J. Leach and S. Cheetham, Manchester, engravers—T. A. Ward, J. Ward, and G. Brown, Sheffield, comb-manufacturers—J. Melmoth and T. Melmoth, Crawford-street, Mary-lebone, poultryers—C. Riggs and J. Knight, Manchester, merchants—J. Savage and W. B. Walker, Kingston-upon-Hull, soap-makers—J. Parkinson, N. Parkinson, and G. Kirkham, Preston, coal-dealers, so far as regards G. Kirkham—D. Simms and J. J. Smith, Liverpool, earthenware dealers—E. Walton and J. Ramsden, Leeds, dyers—J. Banker, J. Williams, and J. Chatterley, Salford, wheelwrights, so far as regards J. Banker—C. Bourne and T. K. Hannall, Liverpool, solicitors—W. T. Flanders and T. Burden, Fore-street, Cripplegate, fishermen—G. Stone and F. W. Kingston, Tanton, solicitors—H. Chamberlin and J. Chamberlin, North Walsham, Norfolk, drapers—J. Walden and T. Woodley, jun., Reading, milk dealers—J. Bartlett and W. Creed, Shepton Mallet, grocers—G. W. Jacob and J. Place, Bartholomew-close, printers—J. Smith and O. Lyndall, Leadenhall-street, shipbrokers—W. W. Whitehead, and J. Andrew, Tenney, Lancashire, master millers, so far as regards W. Whitehead—J. S. Fretwell, M. A. Fretwell, E. J. Watson, Sheffield, silver-platers—G. Bishop and W. Neale, Whitechapel, licensed victuallers.

BANKRUPT.

Arthur Edward Windus and Henry William Windus, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, stationers, to surrender August 12, Sept. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, Solicitors, Messrs. Swain and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

Alexander Gordon, Holland-place, Brixton-road, merchant, August 10, Sept. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

Benjamin Bushell King, Fish-street-hill, stationer, August 10, Sept. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Desborough and Young, Size-lane; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Thomas Octavian Koni Prichard, Houndsditch, surgeon, August 14, Sept. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Shrimpton and Powsy, Staple Inn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

James Hooper, Upper Thames-street, cheese-factor, August 16, Sept. 13, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Treher and White, Leadenhall-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Pancras-lane, Chesham.

James Officer Whitehall, Liverpool, painter, August 13, Sept. 13, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Houghton, Liverpool; and Mr. Green, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

Henry Holden, Leeds, farrier, August 9, Sept. 13, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Barr, Leeds; and Mr. Fildes, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

James Mitchell, Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser, Aug. 9, Sept. 13, at the Court House, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Lee, Leeds; and Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Lawrence-lane.

John Allday, Birmingham, wire-drawer, Aug. 10, Sept. 13, at the Clarendon Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham; and Messrs. Blackstock, Bunce, and Vincent, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

James Booth, Doncaster, coach-proprietor, Aug. 6, Sept. 13, at the Court House, Doncaster. Solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Rotherham; and Messrs. Taylor and Son, John-street, Bedford-row.

Thomas Brown, Grange, Cheshire, common-brewer, Aug. 13, Sept. 13, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Mallaby, Liverpool; and Mr. Chester, Staple Inn.

William Croft, jun., Manchester, hosier, Aug. 19, Sept. 13, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Sale, Manchester; and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 23, G. Newman, Lawrence-lane, City, warehouseman—Aug. 24, Kingsford, Buckland, Kent, paper-manufacturer—Aug. 26, W. Heagham, Liverpool, builder—Sept. 2, F. H. Bradbeer, Salisbury, draper—Aug. 24, T. Comley, Romsey Infra, Southampton, brewer—Aug. 29, C. N. Wilson, Batley Carr, Yorkshire, brewer—Aug. 24, C. Clark and J. Clark, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, wine-merchants—Aug. 24, W. Harris, Manchester, merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before August 23.

R. Staples, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, oilman—J. Callirop, Isleham, Suffolk, iron-master—J. Gerrish, jun., Frome, Somersetshire, clothier—R. D'Oyley, Moreton in Marsh, Gloucestershire, scrivener—J. B. Billam, Wakefield, manufacturer—W. Reed, Blackwall, Durham, paper-manufacturer.

Friday, August 5.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Dyer and W. Kimber, Burton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, mealmen—J. G. Hall and B. Thomas, Munchingham and Stamford, Gloucestershire, attorneys—J. Holderness and W. Holden, Kingston-upon-Hull, woolen-draper—P. Wilcocks and J. Mason, Exeter, dealers in slate—J. Rapley and W. Rapley, Northampton-street, Clerkenwell, jewellers—W. Blandy, R. Palmer, and R. Palmer, jun., coal-merchants—T. Christie, T. Cox, and J. Shepherd, chemists—H. Myers and J. Myers, Winchester, jewellers—F. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, and P. Witherby, Liverpool, so far as regards P. Witherby—T. Wilson and J. Brown, Sheffield Park, iron-founders—J. Hudson and A. Green, Manchester, engravers to calico-printers—T. Clarke and W. Clarke, Liverpool, iron-founders—C. Howes and W. Haley, Leeds, hat-manufacturers—C. S. Towse and C. Bailey, Garlick-hill, City, druggists—W. Taylor and J. M. Taylor, Apollo-buildings, East-lane, Walworth, soda-water manufacturers—J. Purdine and P. Purdine, Hungerford, Berkshire, druggists—W. T. Hawke and E. G. Martin, Bideford, Devonshire, surgeons.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Samuel Phillips, Falmouth, grocer.

BANKRUPT.

Lewin Fenner, Rawston-street, Goswell-street-road, cabinet-maker, to surrender Aug. 12, Sept. 16, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Abbott.

Lewis Augustus Bennett, Crutched-frars, merchant, Aug. 16, Sept. 16, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Vandermere, Corny, Cree, and Law, Bush-lane, Cannon-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Jeremiah Israel Nathanson, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Bart, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birch-lane.

John Morris, Wandsworth, grocer, Aug. 18, Sept. 16, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Addis, Queen-street, Westminster; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

John Topping, late of Moor House Hall, Cumberland, cattle-dealer, Aug. 23, Sept. 16, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Mr. Ewart, Carlisle; and Messrs. Mounsey and Gray, Staple Inn.

Joseph Parsons, Brill, Buckinghamshire, grocer, Aug. 8, Sept. 16, at the Rose-bank Inn, Oxford. Solicitors, Mr. Lee, Duckington; and Messrs. Lichfield and Owen, Chancery-lane.

John Barker, Sudbury, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 13, Sept. 16, at the Six Belles Inn, Bury St. Edmunds. Solicitors, Messrs. Ransom and Telf, Sudbury; and Messrs. Dixon and Sons, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 29, J. L. Mortimer, St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter, linen-draper—Aug. 29, J. W. Hemmick, Liverpool—Aug. 29, S. Thompson, Darlington, Durham, clock-maker—Sept. 1, C. Morrall and I. Boraad, Liverpool, merchants—Sept. 2, J. Gardner, Redditch, Worcester-shire, needle-manufacturer—Aug. 29, J. add, Margate, grocer—Aug. 25, J. Symmons, Haverfordwest, draper—Aug. 25, W. Hand, Moleston, Pembroke-shire, coal merchant—Sept. 9, R. Todd, Bath, livery stable-keeper—Aug. 30, F. H. Worth, Shrewsbury, coach-builder—Aug. 30, T. Pyke, Liverpool, coal-merchant—Sept. 12, J. Mottershead, Liverpool, shipwright.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before August 26.

J. Taylor, Pall-mall, dealer in pictures—J. H. Joyce, High-street, Bloomsbury, auctioneer—T. Rowett, Northampton, tin-plate worker—T. Richardson, Norwich, coal-merchant—C. P. Henderson, Manchester, merchant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—The market for British Plantation sugar was very flat the early part of the week, scarcely 700 hds. were disposed of on Tuesday and Wednesday, at prices 6d. per cwt. lower than on Friday last; yesterday, however, a re-action took place, the market became brisk, and the demand both from the grocers and refiners was very general and extensive; at the close of the market the estimated purchases for the week were 3200 hds., at an advance of 6d. per cwt. on the quotations of the former sale, and 1s. per cwt. above the prices obtained last Friday; brown Barbice selling at 66s., strong brown Jamaica 67s.; good Antigua 70s.; Tobago 67s. 6d. to 68s., the average price of raw sugars is 12s. 3d., higher than at the same period of 1855.

Mauritius.—This description of sugars has been in fair demand, and a steady business done at fully the prices of last week. At public auction 1623 bags were brought forward, and all sold at former prices; dry brown 64s. 6d. to 65s.; middling 67s. to 68s. 6d. per cwt. The importation to the present time exceeds that of last year by about 5000 bags, but in the stock there is a great deficiency.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—In Bengal there is but little doing; some small parcels have been taken by the grocers at a reduction on previous prices of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., 625 bags were brought to the hammer, only a part of which found buyers at the above decline; good white selling at 37s. 6d., fine yellow 36s. to 38s.; some small parcels of Manila were disposed of at previous quotations. The imports to the present time, compared with those of last year, show a deficiency of about 35,000 bags, and the stock is also about 5000 bags less.

Refined Sugar.—For refined goods the market continues in the same dull state as for some time past, and prices have given way 5d. to 1s. per cwt. for the grocery descriptions, grocery lumps having been sold from 54s. 6d. to 56s. and old brown lumps 53s. 6d. For shipping there has been but little inquiry; parcels of fine crushed have been sold at 44s. 6d.; Dutch crushed 42s. 6d. West India molasses sold privately at 35s. 6d.

COFFEES.—The market for all kinds of clean qualities of British Plantation coffee continues very animated; a good demand from the grocers still exists, and they have purchased largely, paying an advance on last week's rates of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. The quantity contained in the public sales amounting to about 800 casks of Jamaica, the clean qualities sold readily; good middling, 98s. to 100s.; fine ordinary, 95s. to 97s. In the East India descriptions, the principal done has been in Ceylon by the grocers, at still prices, the demand for Mocha continues brisk; the buyers are very firm in their demands, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of fully 2s. per cwt. the quantity offered at auction was 500 bags, which found ready buyers at 72s. to 73s. for low middling quality. St. Domingo is scarce; 99 bags at public sale sold readily at 55s. for fine ordinary quality.

TEAS.—The market continues firm, the business done is rather limited, but of a healthy character. Fine Ceylon and Hyson have been very much inquired after. The deliveries last week were very large, in consequence of the period having expired for the payment of the low duty on Bonaheas. Including the duty paid by the East India Company upon 2,546,600 lbs., the clearance was 3,555,500 lbs.; the amount received by the Customs in the port of London was 155,000l.

HOPS.—In the market this week there has been no alteration from the general remark of last week; some accounts state an increase of mould, and others are favourable as to the state of the bine; the last currency is fully supported. Sumas Pockets, 60s. to 65s.; fine ditto, 70s. to 75s.; East Pockets, 65s. to 70s.; fine ditto, 65s. to 70s. Duty estimated at from 200,000l. to 250,000l.

TALLOW.—The demand for Petersburg Yellow Candle Tallow has been rather slack, and the purchases are limited, at prices, if any thing, a turn in favour of the buyer; large arrivals are shortly expected. The accounts from St. Petersburg this week state the prices there were quoted at 123 to 124 roubles, which is 1 to 2 roubles higher.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 4.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COTTON.—The market last week was flat, total sales being only 15,200 bales, while the import reached 27,250. Since Friday the wind has continued fair for arrivals, and the import for the present week will probably reach nearly 40,000. The demand is limited, and a decline of 1d. on American may be noted since our last; at present Fair Bowels 104d.; Permaas 121; Egyptian 141, and Surats 52. The sales since Friday only amounted to 11,500 bales: present stock here 300,000, of which 270,000 are American, and 30,000 East India, against 235,000, 195,000, and 11,000 respectively at this time last year. It is to be expected that our supply from the United States will now become very limited, and with the present great consumption, our present stock is not heavy, although larger than any since 1851.

SUGAR.—A further concession has been made of fully 1s. per cwt., but the accounts from London have quite checked the revived demand noticed in our last. Stock here 10,500 hds.

COFFEE.—Several lots at public sale brought higher prices, and an advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. is generally established: our stock consists of about 850 tons.

RUM.—The market is very firm, and a fair business doing: stock about 11,000 puncheons.

CORN MARKET.—The weather continuing cold and unseasonable, a better demand exists; at yesterday's market grain of all descriptions brought fully last week's value, perhaps the prime samples a trifle more, but not so generally as to establish any advance. Irish white wheat 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per 70 lbs.; red 6s. 10d. Ditto oats 3s. 3d. per 45 lbs.

CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 5, 1856.

There has been a good supply of Wheat this week, and the trade is extremely dull to-day, and certainly lower. Barley is somewhat cheaper for the ordinary grinding qualities, but Beans and Peas are unaltered in value. The arrival of Oats is moderate, and the trade, though far from brisk, is not cheaper.

Wheat... p. q. 42s to 50s | Peas... p. q. 30s to 32s | Oats... p. q. 20s to 25s
Rye... 30s to 34s | Beans... 34s to 36s | Bran... 9s to 10s
Barley... 28s to 30s | Beans... 30s to 32s | Pollard... 14s to 20s

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.
Wheat 51s. 7d. | Barley 34s. 6d. | Oats 24s. 0d. | Peas 30s. 10d. | Beans 35s. 5d.
AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.
50s. 0d. | 32s. 8d. | 23s. 10d. | 35s. 8d. | 30s. 5d. | 41s. 4d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.
36s. 8d. | 13s. 10d. | 12s. 3d. | 16s. 9d. | 11s. 0d. | 0s. 0d.
Duties on Grains from British Possessions out of Europe.
3s. 0d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d.

PRICES OF SEEDS.
Linsed... 50s to 60s | Coriander Seed... 9s to 11s per Cwt.
Ditto Cake... 117 per 1000 | Clover Seed... red 4s to 7s do
Rapeseed... 327 to 347 per Last | Ditto... white 6s to 8s do
Ditto Cake... 81 per ton | Mustard Seed, 9s to 10s per do
Caraway Seed... 50s to 54s per Cwt. | Ditto... brown 5s to 6s do

FLOUR, per Sack.
Town made... 43s to 45s | Essex & Suffolk, on board... 38s to 40s
Seconds... 40s to 43s | Norfolk and Stockton... 36s to 38s

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

In Veal and Lamb there is a tolerably stirring business, with an improvement in value of 4d. upon the former, and 2d. upon the latter. Mutton has not made any such progress either in demand or prices, sales being languid. Beef also remains in the back ground, and there is a much shorter quantity than usual. The supply of Pork is so considerable that we can hardly keep it at Monday's figure, though it was reduced from this day's weight.

To sink the calf—per slab.
Beef... 2s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 5s. 0d. 6s. 0d. 7s. 0d. 8s. 0d. 9s. 0d. 10s. 0d.
Best Down & Polled Mutton... 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d.
Lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 409; Sheep, 9180; Calves, 379; Pigs, 505.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 2621; Sheep, 27,500; Calves, 212; Pigs, 509.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.
Beef... 2s. 10d. 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 5s. 0d. 6s. 0d. 7s. 0d. 8s. 0d. 9s. 0d. 10s. 0d.
Mutton... 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d.
Lamb, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.

ISLINGTON.
Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 83; Sheep, 733; Calves, 11.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts 254; Sheep, 2290; Calves 15; Pigs, 6.

ROMFORD.
Oxen... 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d.
Cows and Heifer... 2s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d.
Sheep... 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d. 3s. 0d.

PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT TRURO,
JULY 28, 1856.

8. VIVIAN & Consolidated Mines 100 7 15 0 775 0 0
Sons... 83 6 11 0 545 14 6
Great St. George... 19 3 18 0 74 11 6
Wheat Teldy... 24 8 0 0 190 4 0
Penstruthal... 15 5 11 0 63 12 6
Batten's Ore... 20 5 1 0 101 0 0

4. FREEMAN & Wheal Ellen 39 7 10 0 293 9 6
Fowey Consols... 39 5 10 0 651 5 6
East Criminals... 32 8 13 0 451 2 0
— 22 11 13 0 256 7 0

5. P. GREEN & Sons 100 6 5 0 656 5 0
Consolidat. Mines... 82 5 1 6 418 3 0
Gr. St. George... 62 6 3 0 456 0 0
— 62 3 13 0 246 4 0
— 12 11 17 0 201 9 0
— 20 3 10 0 119 10 0
Fowey Consols... 116 6 9 0 749 4 0

6. CROWN COPPER CO. 76 14 13 0 1118 6 0
Consolidat. Mines... 69 8 2 0 558 18 0
— 66 8 0 0 554 8 0
Wheal Ellen... 71 8 0 0 568 0 0
— 54 9 18 0 555 19 0

7. NEVILL, SIMS, DRUCE, AND CO. 111 8 5 0 915 15 0
Consolid. Mines... 103 7 0 0 721 0 0
— 90 9 0 0 680 19 0
— 94 8 5 0 778 10 0
— 90 9 16 0 684 5 0
Gr. St. George... 61 3 10 0 215 0 0
— 19 3 18 0 74 11 6
Wheal Ellen... 88 4 11 0 602 12 0
— 79 4 19 0 562 2 0

8. WILLIAMS, FOSTER & CO. 404 9 0 0 365 10 0
Consolid. Mines... 66 7 0 0 47 14 0
— 59 6 14 0 306 0 0
— 54 18 1 0 974 14 0
— 304 2 11 0 100 14 0
— 34 2 1 0 112 1 0
— 43 7 9 0 369 4 0
— 49 2 1 0 82 0 0
— 17 11 17 0 261 9 0
Batten's Ore... 1 36 3 0 36 3 0

9. BENSON, AND CO. 67 9 14 0 601 11 0
East Criminals... 67 9 14 0 601 11 0

10. GLASCOTT, AND CO. 404 9 0 0 365 10 0
Consolid. Mines... 66 7 0 0 47 14 0
Great St. George... 62 6 3 0 456 0 0
East Criminals... 32 8 13 0 451 2 0

725 1 0
1000 0 0

SALE OF BLACK TIN.

Sampled July 29, and sold at Treloar's on the 2d inst.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
St. Ives Consols...	14	72 0 0	1008 0 0	
Wheal Reeth...	7	77 5 0	542 15 0	
Wheal Darlington...	5	78 10 0	367 10 0	
Wheal Darlington...	48	78 10 0	304 2 6	1342 7 6
Balmain...	9	81 0 0	729 0 0	
East Levant...	4	78 0 0	312 0 0	
Boscawell Dues...	8	40 10 0	328 10 0	
Wheal Mandin...	2	74 0 0	148 0 0	
	364		7394 12 6	

White Tin per cwt. 61. Quantity of Black Tin, 364 tons, 0 cwt. Total amount, 7394l. 12s. 6d.

PURCHASES OF BLACK TIN AT TRELOWITH, AUGUST 2, 1856.

Purchasers.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
1. DAUBER & Co.	St. Ives Consols...	40	73 10 0	2920 0 0	
—	Wheal Reeth...	14	73 10 0	1022 0 0	
—	Wheal Darlington...	14	73 10 0	1022 0 0	
—	Balmain...	9	81 0 0	729 0 0	
—	East Levant...	4	78 0 0	312 0 0	
—	Boscawell Dues...	8	40 10 0	328 10 0	
2. GREENPILL & BOASE.	Wheal Reeth...	40	77 5 0	3100 0 0	
—	Balmain...	119	73 15 0	8701 2 6	13200 0 0
3. BATTEN & SON.	Wheal Reeth...	24	77 5 0	1860 0 0	
—	Darlington...	9	78 10 0	703 0 0	
—	Boscawell Dues...	1	78 10 0	78 10 0	
—	East Levant...	1	78 0 0	78 0 0	
—	Boscawell Dues...	3	80 10 0	240 10 0	
4. HOLTHORN, CARNE, COHEN, AND CO.	St. Ives Consols...	14	72 0 0	1008 0 0	
—	Wheal Reeth...	64	73 10 0	4672 0 0	
—	Wheal Darlington...	3	73 10 0	219 0 0	
—	Balmain...	24	73 10 0	1752 0 0	
—	Boscawell Dues...	1	78 10 0	78 10 0	
—	Balmain...	9	81 0 0	729 0 0	
—	East Levant...	3	78 0 0	234 0 0	
		364		7394 12 6	

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT CAMBORNE.

Sampled July 20, and sold at Burgess's Hotel, Camborne, Aug. 4, 1856.

CAMPBELL'S OIL, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OIL, CANBERRA, AUG. 4, 1896.														
Mines.	Tons.	Price.		Amount of each Parcel.		Mines.	Tons.	Price.		Amount of each Parcel.				
		s.	d.	£	s.			s.	d.		£	s.		
E.W. Croft	120	8	3	6	960	0	Cook's Kt. 34	2	16	0	162	11	0	
ditto	102	10	17	0	1060	14	ditto	47	8	17	0	199	19	0
ditto	97	10	14	0	1040	0	ditto	39	8	19	0	189	18	0
ditto	88	9	9	0	801	12	ditto	37	1	3	0	48	3	0
ditto	68	4	3	0	282	4	For. Can. 118	10	15	0	1266	10	0	
ditto	61	4	17	0	256	17	ditto	103	8	10	0	873	10	0
ditto	49	2	16	0	182	2	East Pock. 85	18	0	0	1107	2	0	
ditto	47	2	16	0	182	2	ditto	79	8	19	0	768	1	0
ditto	45	11	14	0	527	12	ditto	60	7	5	0	567	9	0
Longclose	74	4	18	6	364	9	S.W. Russell 67	7	5	0	567	9	0	
ditto	37	9	6	0	344	2	ditto	68	10	10	0	705	3	0
Boicooth.	76	7	13	0	645	11	ditto	28	6	4	0	174	0	0
ditto	80	3	5	0	227	10	Tinecroft 73	3	0	0	142	16	0	
ditto	53	4	15	0	253	1	ditto	42	4	16	0	201	12	0
ditto	41	3	12	0	149	12	ditto	34	7	2	0	242	5	0
ditto	36	4	12	0	156	10	ditto	15	2	17	0	42	15	0
ditto	35	11	15	0	412	3	Stray Park 12	13	10	0	867	0	0	
En. Hills.	98	3	11	0	314	12	ditto	48	9	4	0	598	18	0
ditto	86	4	10	0	378	8	ditto	28	3	9	0	287	7	0
ditto	82	5	8	0	431	0	ditto	20	3	15	0	72	19	0
ditto	56	11	5	0	620	0	Polgine 64	9	11	0	612	16	0	
Cook's Kt. 35	1	7	0	74	3	Tongue Ored 10	—	—	—	—	—	—		

PRICES OF SHARES—continued.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.
10,000 Agricultural	14	9	3,600 Dev & Crn. R.R. Co.	20	36
5,000 Australasia	48	284 9	18,000 Lond. & Westm'n . . .	20	344 1
10,000 Bank of Scotland . . .	40	200	20,000 Lancashire	20	270
10,000 Bank of Birm'ng. . . .	10	22	20,000 Liverpool	10	22
10,000 Birmingham Bk.	5	14	50,000 Manch. & Liv. Dis. . .	15	22
500,000 British Linen Co. . . .	100		20,000 Manchester	25	
5,000,000 Commercial	100	183	5,000,000 National Scotland . .	10	154
Colonial	16	124	20,000 Nat. Bnk. Ireland . .	124	144
5,000 Equitable L'n. Co.	9	63	1,000 Natl. Prov. Eng.	25	274
2,000,000 Glasgow Union . . .	5	10	1,000 Nbr. & Cnt. B. of En 10	17	
10,000 Gloucester	74	15	100,000 Prov. of Scot.	23	424
5,000 Halifax	5	15	2,000 Royal of Scotland . . .	100	
5,000 Hampshire	5	84 9	South African	6	8
5,000 Huddersfield	20		4,000,000 Western of Scott. . .	30	
10,000 Hibernian	25		20,008 Wils't & Dorset . . .	3	9

BRIDGES.

BRIDGES.

1,600 Hammersmith	50	23	5,000 Waterloo	100	4
7,231 Southw. old G.W. 2s. 8d.	23		5,000 Do. old Ann. of 6s.	60	18
1,700 Do. New of 74 p.ct. 5d.	14		5,000 Do. new of 74 p.ct.	40	15
6,000 Vauxhall 70l. 10s. 3d.			6,000 Metrop. Suspens.	2	

WATER WORKS.

4,800 Birmingham	25	26	1,500 Nw. Riv. London		
121 Colchester	100		B. W. Aa.	58	
4,433 East London	100	126	6,486 Manch. & Salford	100	22
4,090 Glasgow	50		800 Portsea Island . . .	50	
4,500 Grand Junction . . .	41	53	1,487 Ports. & Farig. . .	50	
5,400 Edin. Joint Stock . .	25	37	372 Do. New	50	
2,000 Kent	100	480	1,080 Vauxh. H. & Lon. . .	100	85
388 Liverpool Dootie . . .	220	310	8,300 W. Midd. x 67. 12s. 6d.		22 1/2
			1,360 York Buildings . . .	100	

ROADS

ROADS.			
533 Archw. & Kent Tn.	30		
300 Barking	100	22½	
1,000 Commercial	100	90	
2,600 Do. E. 1. Dock Br.	100	59	
		492 Great Dover Str.	70
		2,393 Highbury Arch.	304. 8s.
		11,601½ New North Rd.	Stock
			2½

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.			
406 Adel. Gal. of Sci.	50		
1,000 Len. with Br. Sci.	70	294	8
1,500 London Univer.	190	24½	
		700 Russell	26½
		King's College ..	100
			30

MISCELLANEOUS.				
10,000	Anti Dry Rot ..	1 1/2 2 pm	220 S.Devon Ship.Co.	50 100
10,000	Anglo Mex. Min.	10 9 1/2	10,000 Ed. & Leith Glass	16 84
10,000	Australian Agric.	26 4 1/2	2,500 Essex Mar. Salt	66
1,080	Auction Mart ..	50 19	15,000 Gen. St. Nav.e.s.d.	13 27 1/2
8,600	Br. Kook & Pat.Slt	35	Huds. Bay St.e.d.	
	British Annuity	50	2,600 Lon. Cm. Sal Rms	75
	British Alkali....	17 1/2 pm	New Corn Exc	
6,000	Brit Amr. L.Co.	13	N. Bruns. (Land)	22 25 1/2
10,000	Canada Comp.	22 3 1/2	Mexican. Acc.	5
200,000	Up. Canada Lode	4 pm	Pat. Purif. Sea.Wat.	2 1 1/2
	Carron Iron Co.	250	Rio Doco ..	2
	City Bonds, 4 pct.	103 1/2	2,754 Rever. Inter. So.	100 131
	Cent. Amr. (Land)	20 15 1/2	2,933 Ditto New....	55 77 1/2
75	Co. Gar. Th. Rnt	500	2,000 Shotts Iron. Fo.	38 30
300	Drury Lane do.	500	4,000 Thames Tunnel	50
2,122	Do. Proprietors	100	10,000 Van Diemens Ld	17 134

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Liverpool Coal Gas.....	360	0	0	Manchester and Liverpool			
Liverpool New Gas & Coke				District Bank.....	15	22	10
Company.....	100	17	0	Commercial Bank of Liver. 10	21	10	0
Liverp. New Shares, prem. 60	127	0	0	Liverp. Marine Assur. Co. 25	16	0	0
Liverp. & Har. W. Works.....	467	0	0	Oil. Gas. L. & Wat. Works. 10	21	10	0
Bottle ditto.....	322	0	0	Ocean Assurance Company 10	9	10	0
Exchange Buildings.....	175	0	0	Northern & Central Bank			
Liverp. & Manch. Railway 160	265	0	0	of England.....	10	15	7
Ditto Old Quarters.....	25	65	0	Union Bank of Liverpool.....	10	17	15
Ditto New Quarters.....	25	65	0	Commercial Bank of Engl. 5	8	10	0
Bolton and Leigh ditto.....	100	80	0	Tresacran.....	1	2	0
Ditto.....	25	20	0	Kellierwis.....	1	2	0
Warrington & Newton do. 100	178	0	0	Manch. Fire & L. Assur. Co. 10	10	0	0
Kenyon and Leigh ditto.....	100	120	0	Lond. & Bright. (Rennie's) 2	10	0	0
Wigan Branch ditto.....	100	120	0	Ditto (Stephenson's) 5	12	0	0
Preston and Wigan North				Great Western Railway.....	20	36	0
Union Line ditto.....	60	118	0	Tradesmen's Bank.....	24	3	0
St. Helens and Runcorn				United Trades ditto.....	3	4	5
Gap ditto.....	100	35	0	Woodside Ferry.....	10	20	0
Leicester & Swanning, do. 60	70	0	0	Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	2	5	2
Manchester, Bolton, & Bury				Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven 1	3	10	0
Railway and Canal.....	48	79	0	London and Gravesend.....	1	0	0
London and London ditto. 50	125	0	0	Royal River Ferry.....	20	11	0
Seeds and Selby ditto.....	100	0	0	Bolivar Shares.....	20	11	0
London and Birmingham, do. 60	125	0	0	Royal Harrington Dock.....	10	18	0
Birmingham & Gloucester do. 5	6	0	0	Bolivar Scrip.....	6	7	5
Manchester and Leeds do. 5	27	0	0	North & South Wales Bank 1	2	10	0
North Midland ditto.....	5	9	10	British Silver Lead Comp. 2	3	10	0
Midland ditto.....	5	6	0	Wilts and Dorset Bank.....	5	6	0
Bank of Liverpool.....	10	28	0	East of England Bank.....	5	6	0
Bank of Manchester.....	25	39	10	Wt. Harmony & Montague 2	3	10	0

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PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM.									
BANKING COMPANIES.					RAILWAYS.				
Birmingham Banking Co.	5	s.	6	d.	Grand Junction	50	s.	124	0
Bank of Birmingham	10	0	14	0	Glooucester & Birm.	5	0	15	0
Birmingham Town & Dist.	5	0	7	0	Dudley & Wolverham.	2	10	2	2
Commercial Bank of Engl.	5	0	8	0	Birmingham & Derby	5	0	8	5
Northern and Central	10	0	15	0	Great Western	50	0	39	10
Northampton & Peterb.	25	0	28	0	Bristol & Exeter	10	0	2	15
Dudley & Westbromw.	5	0	10	0	Manchester & Liverp.	100	0	260	0
Tonbridge & Klidderm.	5	0	12	0	Midland Counties	5	0	5	0
Wolverhampton	5	0	10	0	London & Greenw.	20	0	24	10
Warwick & Leamington	5	0	9	0	Grand Connexion	2	10	2	10
Wolverhampton & Derby	5	0	7	6	GAS COMPANIES.				
Wolverhampton & Dudley	15	0	22	0	Birmingham	50	0	100	0
Wolverhampton & Dudley	10	0	10	0	Do. and Staffordshire	50	0	82	0
Wolverhampton & Dudley	5	0	8	0	Dudley	20	0	22	0
Wolverhampton & Dudley	5	0	13	0	Wolverhampton	20	0	45	0
Wolverhampton & Dudley	25	0	39	10	Birmingham Equitable	0	10	0	15
Wolverhampton & Dudley	10	0	27	10	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Wolverhampton & Dudley	5	0	22	10	Birmingham Water Works	25	0	25	15
CANALS.					British Iron	50	0	38	10
Birmingham, 4th share	170	0	280	0	District Fire Office	2	0	2	3
Warwick & Birmingham	100	0	255	0	Tin Plate	6	0	12	0
Warwick & Napton	100	0	205	0	Bordesley Steel	0	0	12	5
Warwick & Birmingham	74	0	32	0	Birm. Plate & Crown Glass	1	0	1	0
Warwick & Liver.	100	0	32	0	Birm. Plate & Crown Glass	25	0	30	0
Warwick & Liver.	100	0	83	0	Birmingham Fire Office	220	0	480	0
Warwick & Liver.	100	0	705	0	District Steel	1	10	1	10
Warwick & Liver.	79	10	52	0	Old Union Mill	1	0	5	11
RAILWAYS.					New Union Mill	1	0	1	2
Wolverhampton & Birmingham	60	0	131	0	London Steam Carr. Comp.	2	0	1	15
Wolverhampton & Birmingham	5	0	4	15	Anti Dry Rot	7	10	10	0

PRICES OF METALS.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
OFFER, Bar—Cakes.....	ton	112	0	0	IRON, Brit.—Pig, No. 1.....	ton	8	0		
Tile.....	do.	110	0	0	Bar ton	11	10	0		
Sheets.....	lb.	0	1	1	Do. Cast, in Wales	11	0	0		
Bottoms.....	do.	0	1	2	Bolts.....	ton	12	5		
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 37s.					Nail Rods.....	ton	12	5		
cwt.)	hd.	ton	100	0	Hoops.....	ton	14	0		
X, Brit.—Blocks.....	cwt.	6	10	0	Sheets, single	ton	16	0		
Bars.....	do.	6	12	0	(Others in proportion.)					
ates, common	1/2	2	4	0	Foreign—Sweden, cn. bd.	ton	15	10		
to best, per	1/2	2	10	0	For Steel, (var.)					
box	1/2	2	16	0	Duty 50s.	naks.	ton	16	0	
asters of the above	Mks. 3s.	less			per ton.	Russian com.	ton	35	0	
others 6s. less.						P.S.I.—	ton	15	10	
(Others in proportion.)						C.C.N.D.—	ton	17	0	
Foreign—					STEEL, Brit.—Billeted, various					
duty 50s.	Blanka, bd.	cwt.	6	4	quilt—	ton	25	0	45	
per cwt.	Straita, bd.	cwt.	6	0	Sugar do.	do.	45	0	84	
	Bars.....	hd.	cwt.	0	Cast do.	do.	43	0	84	
AD, Brit.—Pig.....	ton	27	10	0	Foreign—Sweden in kgm	bd	ton	18	10	
Sheet.....	ton	28	10	0	Duty 20	Do. Fagutta	bd.	ton	19	0
Shot.....	ton	31	0	0	per cent.	Milan.....	bd.	ton	33	0
Red.....	ton	28	10	0	SPALTER, For.—Cakes (dy. 21 p.					
White dry.....	ton	36	0	0	ton.)	hd.	ton	22	0	
Do. (dy. in oil)	ton	38	0	0	Sheets (dy. 101 p. ton)					
Litharge.....	ton	28	10	0	bd. ton.	26	0	29	0	
Foreign—Spain (dy. 40s. per					QUICKSILVER—(dy. 1d. per lb.)					
ton.)	hd.	ton	26	10	bd.....	lb.		0	3	

TIDE TABLE.

TIDE TABLE.

	Satur.	Sunday.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Friday.
Morning	8 21	9 35	10 58	—	0 36	1 23	2 5
Evening	8 56	10 18	11 35	0 8	1 0	1 45	2 24

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